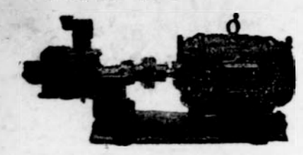
Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY. EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDER: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BRAHMICA
Hair Tonic and Vitalizer
incorporating the volatile extracts of Brahmi, Arnica Montana with other approved hair remedies. Prevents falling and turning hair prematurely grey. Encourages renewed growth and Strengthens the Scalp.
ROY & COMPANY
176, Princess Street, Bombay. No. 2.

VOL. XXVI NO. 143 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1938. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Premier Huq's 'Ultimatum' To Minister

But Nausher Ali Sticks To His Guns

Resignation Of Whole Cabinet To Be Submitted, To Be Free To Form Another

CALCUTTA, June 15.

THE LATEST REPORTS RECEIVED HERE FROM DARJEELING INDICATE THAT THE RESIGNATION OF THE BENGAL MINISTRY SEEMS INEVITABLE WITHIN THE NEXT 24 HOURS, AFTER WHICH THE HON. MR. A. K. FAZLUL HUQ, THE PRESENT PREMIER, WILL BE SUMMONED BY THE GOVERNOR TO RECONSTRUCT A NEW CABINET, AS WAS DONE A FEW MONTHS BACK IN THE CASE OF ASSAM.

This procedure, it is understood, has been decided upon by the Bengal Premier in view of the fact that Maulvi Nausher Ali, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, has definitely refused to comply with the request of his chief to resign, as the differences between Maulvi Nausher Ali and his other colleagues in the cabinet have so far proved difficult to be adjusted. This attitude of Maulvi Nausher Ali has left the Premier with no other alternative but to submit resignation of the whole cabinet to the Governor, so as to be free to form a new cabinet with men of high choice.

"ULTIMATUM."

Inquiries made of Maulvi Nausher Ali, who is now in Calcutta, show that he had written a long letter yesterday to Premier Huq, replying to the various charges brought against him by his cabinet colleagues. But, this morning he received a letter from Premier Huq, which is regarded to be in the nature of an "ultimatum." To this Maulvi Nausher Ali is understood to have replied, reiterating his previous decision.

Premier Huq, who was to have reached Calcutta to-morrow morning, has cancelled his departure in view of these developments.

It is gathered that Mr. Huq has already decided upon the personnel of the new cabinet which is expected to be submitted to the Governor on dissolution of the present cabinet.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Momin, who is being mentioned as the successor to Maulvi Nausher Ali, is already in Darjeeling.

It is understood that consequent on the re-shuffling of the Bengal cabinet, the Ministerial port-follos may also be changed.—United Press.

ABYSSINIAN CHIEFTAIN RUNS AMOK

ROME, June 15.

Many people were injured in the streets of Rome when an Abyssinian Chieftain, who came to Rome to attend the celebrations of the Second Anniversary of the Italian conquest ran amok with a drawn sword after catching sight of the gilded statue of the Lion of Judah which the Italians brought to Rome in triumph from Addis Ababa.

Fascist militiamen shot the man down with revolvers. He is not expected to live.—Reuter.

Sudden Outrage

ROME, June 15.

Five persons including an Abyssinian were injured in the incident. The Abyssinian knelt before the Lion of Judah and was apparently praying when the Italian officer spoke to him.—Reuter.

Mysore Govt. BOWS TO Public Demand

BANGALORE, June 15.

Replying in the Mysore Representative Assembly to-day to Mr. K. T. Bhashyam (Congress), who had tabled an adjournment motion for discussing the need for transfer of certain officers from the Goribidnur Taluka, Mr. S. P. Gajagopalachariar, First Member of the Mysore Government, said that the Government had intimated to Sir Vepa Ramesam, Chairman of the Viduraswatham Enquiry Committee, that they had decided on the transfer of the officials concerned.

Mr. Bhashyam, thereupon, withdrew his adjournment motion.
—United Press.

Italo-Afghan Commercial Pact

ROME, June 15.

An Italo-Afghan commercial agreement has been signed.—Reuter.

TRAMWAY STRIKE CALLED OFF

KARACHI, June 15.

After two hours' negotiations between the Labour leader and the management of the Tramway Company the strike was called off, pending further negotiations, which are to be resumed at 10 a. m. to-morrow on the twelve points at issue between both the parties.

Normal traffic is expected to be resumed at 9 p. m. to-night.—A. P.

ECHO OF SHAREEF AFFAIR

Nagpur Muslim Mass Contact Executive's Protest

NAGPUR, June 15.

Disagreement with the findings of Sir M. N. Mukherji on the Zaffar Hussain issue was expressed at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Nagpur Muslim Mass Contact Committee, which objected to the action of the Congress Working Committee in calling upon Mr. M. Y. Shareef, former Law Minister to resign.

Such action of the Congress Working Committee in the opinion of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee Executive, left the impression that the "Congress bowed before the Hindu Mahasabha agitation at the sacrifice of minority interests."—A.P.

BOMBING OF BRITISH SHIPS IN SPANISH WATERS

Oppositon Labour To Raise Issue In Commons

LONDON, June 15.

The Opposition Labour Party intend to raise in the Commons on Tuesday the question of bombing of British ships in Spanish waters as also the bombing of open towns in Spain and China.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. R. A. Butler will be the principal Government speakers. Leading Labour speakers have not yet been chosen. —Reuter.

TOKIO'S CLAIMS

Successful Air-Raids And Destruction Of Chinese 'Planes

TOKIO, June 15.

Successful air-raid involving flight of 1,250 miles is claimed to have been carried out in Kweilin on the Highway connecting Indo-China with Chinese interior. It is reported twelve Chinese 'planes on airfield were destroyed.—Reuter.

Are You The Same Old Mr. Jinnah?

MAHATMA'S POSER FOR LEAGUE LEADER

Correspondence On Communal Issue Released

BOMBAY, June 15.

Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has now officially released the full correspondence between him and Mahatma Gandhi and between him and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mr. Jinnah in a note says that after the publication of the correspondence between him and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in certain newspapers, he wired to Mahatma Gandhi on 14th June as follows:—

"Publication of correspondence between Pandit Jawaharlal and myself is a breach of confidence. It seems that the leakage is from Congress circles. I must release fully now your correspondence along with the rest. Hope you agree.—Jinnah."

Mr. Jinnah received the following reply from Mahatma Gandhi on June 15th:—

"I am sure that the publication was unauthorised, but you may publish our correspondence.—Gandhi."

JINNAH DECLARES WAR

Mahatma's Letter To League Chief

Copy of letter from Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Jinnah dated Segaon, Wardha, 19-10-37:—

Dear Friend,—I carefully went through your speech at Lucknow and I felt deeply hurt over your misunderstanding of my attitude. My letter was in answer to a specially private message you had sent to me. It represented my deepest feeling. The letter was purely personal. Were you right in using it as you did?

Of course, as I read it, the whole of your speech is a declaration of war. Only I had hoped you would reserve poor me as a bridge between the two. I see that you want no bridge. I am sorry. Only it takes two to make a quarrel. You won't find me one even if I cannot become a peacemaker.

This is not for publication, unless you desire it. It is written in all good faith and out of an anguished heart.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

ONLY IN SELF-DEFENCE

Copy of letter from Mr. Jinnah to Mahatma Gandhi dated Bombay, 5th Nov. 1937:—

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I have received your letter dated 19th Oct. '37 on my arrival here.

As regards publishing your letter from Tethal last May, I am of opinion that I was fully justified in doing so; but your letter means something different from what I understand it to mean. Surely it was open to you to offer your explanation to the public. The letter was not marked as it is usual to do so when its publication is not desired by the writer, and my message to you was not private. Even now you do not indicate how I have misunderstood your attitude or the contents of that letter. You merely say: "I felt deeply hurt over your misunderstanding my attitude."

I am sorry you think my speech at Lucknow is a declaration of war. It is purely in self-defence. Kindly read it again and try and understand it. Evidently you have not been following the course of events of the last twelve months.

As to reserving you as a "bridge" and "peacemaker" don't you think your complete silence for all these months has identified you with the Congress leadership, although I know that you are not even a four anna member of that body?

In conclusion I regret to say that I find nothing definite or any constructive proposal in your letter under reply, except that it is written in all good faith and out of an anguished heart, which I reciprocate. Yours, Sincerely,

Sd. M. A. JINNAH.

PAINFUL SURPRISE

Copy of letter from Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Jinnah dated Segaon, Wardha 3-2-38:—

Dear Mr. Jinnah,—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru told me yesterday that you were complaining to the Maulana Sahib about the absence of any reply from me to your letter of 5th Nov. in reply to one of 19th October. The letter was received by me when I was pronounced by the doctors to be seriously ill in Calcutta. The letter was shown to me three days after its receipt. Had I thought it necessarily called for a reply, even though I was ill, I would have sent one. I have re-read the letter. I still think that there was nothing useful that I could have said in reply. But, in a way, I am glad that you awaited a reply. Here it is.

Mr. Kher told me definitely that he had a private message from you. He delivered it to me when I was alone. I could have sent you a verbal message in reply, but in order to give you a true picture of my mental state I sent you the short note. There was nothing to hide in it. But I did feel as I still do, that the way in which you used it came upon me as a painful surprise.

You complain of my silence The reason for my silence is literally and truly in my note. Believe me, the moment I can do something that can bring the two communities together nothing in the world can prevent me from so doing.

"I MISS THE OLD NATIONALIST"

You seem to deny that your speech was a declaration of war,

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

WHY TALKS BROKE DOWN

Lancashire Delegation's Report On Its Indian Mission

LONDON, June 15.

The deputation of the Lancashire Delegation to India, which returned to London during the week-end has already reported the results of its mission to a composite meeting consisting of the Lancashire Committee on Indian Trade Relations, the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee and the India Executive of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce

The Delegation also reported to the Board of Trade and Mr. Campbell had a long conversation with Mr. Oliver Stanley, while the Delegation went into greater detail with the Permanent Secretary, Sir William Brown, and other officials concerned, pending negotiations for a new trade agreement with India.

An exhaustive report has been made by responsible committees, who have acceded to the request of the President of the Board of Trade to send the deputation to see him in London on June 20. The object of the deputation will be to represent the considered views of Lancashire in the light of the situation discussed by the report of the Delegation

DELEGATION'S REPORT

The Delegation presented a lengthy report to three committees responsible for its appointment on the breakdown of the Simla negotiations, wherein the Delegation express the opinion that it can fairly claim to have gone a long way towards accommodating the Indian point of view by suggesting numerous safeguards, which they would have been willing to accept.

NO ADVANCE

They maintain that the Indian advisers made no advance towards meeting their point of view and regarding their concrete objectives their offers were too small to justify any response.

The nature of the breakdown clearly leaves the initiative for relieving the present situation to the Government of India, which, notwithstanding the breakdown of unofficial discussions, may yet obtain support for a settlement of a really promising character.

It is added that the Lancashire Delegation still favour a solution by general consent.—Reuter.

TO SAVE THEIR EXPROPRIATED PROPERTIES

U. S. And British Oil Companies May File Appeal In Supreme Court

MEXICO CITY, June 15.

The British and American Oil Companies have taken lost possible step to save their expropriated properties by filing an appeal in the Supreme Court against the Tribunal's decision that expropriation was constitutional.

It is thought likely that the appeal will meet the same fate as the appeals in the lower courts. courts.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA

LISBON, June 15.

M. Jose Cabral, Governor-General of Mozambique, has been appointed Governor-General of Goa. —Reuter.

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY RENOUNCES MONOPOLY.

TEHERAN, June 14.

The Iran Finance Minister has informed the Parliament that the Americo-Iranian Oil Company have renounced the monopoly granted to them in 1936.—Reuter

NEW GOVERNOR FOR JAMAICA

LONDON, June 14.

Sir Arthur Frederic Richards has been appointed Governor of Jamaica in succession to Sir Edward Denham.—Reuter.

Floods Inundate 2,000 Villages

Japanese Troops Forced Back By Yellow River Waters: Large Numbers Drowned

SHANGHAI, June 15.

The flood-swollen Yellow River, 'China's Sorrow' pursues its course across the central plains of Honan like an endless moving putty-coloured wall, implacably enveloping all in its way.

Floods Force Japanese Back

The entire Engineer Corps of the Japanese Army has been mobilised in an effort to minimise the menace, but Japanese authorities in North China announce that the task, in view of the fact that the seasonal rise has only just begun and rains are continuing, appears to be hopeless.

ADVANCING TOWARDS THE SOUTH-EAST AT THE RATE OF FOUR FEET PER SECOND, THE FLOODS THREATEN TO FORCE THE JAPANESE TROOPS BACK ALL ALONG THE 250 MILES FRONT, FACING HANKOW.

ACCORDING TO JAPANESE ESTIMATES 150,000 NON-COMBATANTS HAVE ALREADY PERISHED IN THE TORRENT.

UNCONFIRMED CHINESE REPORTS STATE THAT NUMBERS OF JAPANESE TROOPS, VARYING FROM 100 TO 12,000, HAVE BEEN DROWNED BUT THE JAPANESE DENY THE REPORTS.

Chungmow Submerged

Peiping messages state that Chungmow, mid-day between Kaifeng and Chengchow is already submerged, as a consequence of breaches made in the Dykes just North of Chungmow.

CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES

The Chinese ascribe the breaches to Japanese bombardment while the Japanese allege that Chinese troops inhumanly cut the dykes themselves.

2,000 VILLAGES INUNDATED

Tokio message says:

It is estimated that over 900 square miles, containing 2,000 villages have been innundated by the Yellow River floods in the Lunghai Railway zone.

FLOODS REACH YENLING

A Hankow telegram states that the floods have reached Yenling, 65 miles from the breaches in the Dykes.—Reuter.

RAIN INCREASES FLOODS

It is reported from North Honan that rains are continuing and flood waters are increasing in volume and speed.—Reuter.

MORE BREACHES IN YELLOW RIVER'S BANKS

SHANGHAI, June 15.

Another huge tract of territory is threatened with flooding as result of Yellow River bursting its banks in its intersection with the Grand Canal in Shangtung Province, 100 miles eastward of the existing breaches. The flood-waters are stated to be rushing towards the South-East.

The Japanese admit that part of the Province is under water but profess lack of information regarding the extent of floods. Past experiences suggest that floods may be serious.

Shangtung has been under Japanese control for the past three weeks.—Reuter.

20 KILLED IN TRAIN COLLISION

TOKIO, June 15.

Twenty persons were killed and 150 injured in a collision of two trains following a landslide at Okayama.

The dead include a party of 17 school children.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FLOOD MENACE IN UPPER ASSAM

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, June 15.

Rapid rising of Brahmaputra threatens inundation of Upper Assam this year. Half of Dibrugarh Town has been flooded. Since Sunday night water is rushing into the town. Several localities, including the Government and School Buildings area, are under knee-deep water. Boats are said to be plying on the streets.

At Sadiya on the North Bank of the river flood waters are three feet above the flood level, while a report received from Sibsagar states that Jakaichuk and other Mauzas are flooded by Dikhow, tributary of Brahmaputra.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Hindu cook, any sex. Also an office servant. Pandit, 124, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay. (10410)

Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary are invited so as to reach the Principal before 25th June, 1938, for the post of a Lecturer (Professor) in Biology at the M. T. B. College, Surat. The appointment will be upto 31st March, 1939. (8761)

Wanted:—Brokers to sell Shares of a well established Insurance Company with large Capital and Government Deposits and a very influential Directorate. Fresh Capital is being raised for extending the work of the Company to Accident and Fire Departments Liberal terms on salary and commission to bona fide Brokers. Apply giving reference to Box No. 8768, "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION.

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10405 "Bombay Chronicle."

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Unique opportunity to Pilots— Training facilities on Modern Commercial Planes "Dragon Fly" and "Dragon Rapide" during off season. Limited numbers will be trained. Apply for rates and particulars: Air Services of India Limited, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo St. Fort, Bombay. (8781)

527. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted:—Agents to sell Shares of a First Class Company with important All-India Directorate and a very safe investment. Good terms to capable and honest workers. Apply stating reference and previous connections, if any, to Box No. 8769, "Bombay Chronicle."

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential. Selected Alfanso, Bombay, Langra, Krishnbhoag, Kafoori mangoes Rs. 6|- for 100. Graft Catalogue free. Superintendent Universal Nursery. Laheria Sarai, Darbhanga. (10404)

Best Mango, Chiccoo, Orange, etc., grafted plants 100—Rs. 25—Catalogue free. Bagawan & Co., Chepauk, Madras. (10403)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

SHETH LALBHAI DALPATBHAI ARTS COLLEGE.

The COLLEGE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 20th June. Honours courses offered in Economics, History, English, Ardha Magadhi, Gujarati, Sanskrit and Mathematics; also Pass courses in French and Philosophy. College fees Rs. 75|- a term; Gymkhana and other fees Rs. 7|- per term. For admission, apply early to the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL,
S. L. D. Arts College,
Ahmedabad.
(8765)

TOC H SHELTER

FOR THE DESTITUTE.

Owing to the demolition of the hut in Carnegie Lines, temporary premises have been rented at Second Cross Lane, Victoria Road Byculla where men who are eligible may be accommodated.

(8782)

SHREE LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Share-holders and Policyholders of Shree Life Assurance Co., Ltd., are hereby informed that the Company has received a notice from Mr. Bomanjee A. Wadia, a Share-holder intimating that he will move the following resolution at the 14th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on 25th June, 1938.

"That Messrs. Mehta Dhanbhura & Company, Registered Accountants, at National Insurance Building, 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay be appointed as Auditors for one year in place of Messrs. Damania, Panday and Bajan, Registered Accountants, retiring Auditors."

VAIDYA & DESAI,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 14-6-'38. 8783

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

THE COLLECTOR will put up to PUBLIC AUCTION the leases of Plots Nos. 75 to 79 in Block I on the Back Bay Reclamation on 28th June 1938 at 1 p.m. (S.T.), in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. The areas of the plots are as under:—

Plot No.	Area in square yards.
75	 1,502
76	 1,467
77	 1,467
78	 1,467
79	 1,558

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 15,000 in cash or in Government Securities on the day previous to the date of auction in respect of each of the plots. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

3. The plots will be auctioned one by one separately.

4. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office, Bombay.
11th June 1938. (8749)

Public Notices

BB&CIR

FLYING RANEE

With effect from Saturday next June 18th and until further notice the duplicate Flying Ranee for Bulsar will not run. One train only will run through to Surat to timings and stoppings at the stations shown below. Similarly with effect from Monday June 20th the duplicate portion from Bulsar will not run.

Saturdays.

Bombay Central.	Dep.	15-10
Dadar.	Dep	15-24
Dahanu Road.	Arr.	17-2
Daman Road.	Arr.	17-52
Udvada.	Arr.	18-2
Bulsar.	Arr.	18-20
Bilimora.	Arr.	18-42
Navsari.	Arr.	19-3
Surat.	Arr.	19-31

Mondays.

Surat.	Dep.	5-25
Navsari.	Dep.	5-54
Bilimora.	Dep.	6-15
Bulsar.	Dep.	6-36
Udvada	Dep.	6-54
Daman Road	Dep.	7-4
Dahanu Road	Dep.	7-55
Dadar.	Arr.	9-34
Bombay Central.	Arr.	9-48

(8776)

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay, the 25th May, 1938.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Principal Register and the Branch Registers of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from Friday, the 1st July, 1938, to Friday, the 15th July, 1938, both days inclusive.

W. LAMOND,
Managing Director.
(8663)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Notification of an Improvement Scheme under Section 354G (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

THE PALTON ROAD ESTATE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.
Scheme No. 73.
for accommodating Poorer & Working Classes.

Pursuant to Section 354G (1) of the above Act notice is hereby given that I, the Ag: Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, have under Section 354C (1) of the said Act made an Improvement Scheme which has been approved by the Improvements Committee of the said Corporation under Section 354D of the said Act for a portion of Municipal Ward A of the City of Bombay for the construction of buildings for the accommodation of the Poorer and Working Classes within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which are shown by thick red lines on a map (being plan No. 938, dated the 18th October, 1937) and bounded as follows, that is to say...

On the North by Plot No. 8 of the Palton Road Estate.
On the East by proposed 40 feet road.
On the South by Plot No. 2 of the Palton Road Estate.
On the West by the G.I.P. Railway property.

The particulars of the said Scheme, the map (being plan No. 938, dated the 18th October, 1937) of the area comprised therein may be seen during Office hours at the Office of the said Corporation, situate at Cruickshank Road, within the Fort of Bombay. All the lands comprised in the Scheme are already vested in the Corporation and no acquisition of land will be necessary.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1938.

(Sd.) D. SYMINGTON.
Ag: Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

8746.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 123|19, dated 1-4-1938 for 10 Ordinary Shares Nos. 60175|60184 standing in the name of Mr. Madhavprasad Ratilal Lakhia, has been LOST. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified to the Company from the date hereof; otherwise the duplicate receipt will be issued to the abovementioned Shareholder who has applied for the same.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
R10411 Managing Agents.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOSWAMI SHRI VALLABHLALJI MAHRAJ S/o Goswami Ranchodlalji Maharaj, of Bombay by his General Attorney Mr. Keshawlal Gordhandas of Bombay, Hindu, Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office on Bunder Road, Karachi, within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

Schedule of the property.

The plot of land with all structures standing thereon bearing Old Survey No. 12, Sheet A-1 and New Survey No. 54, Sheet OT-7, measuring 552 square yards on thereabout situate in the Old Town Quarter of Karachi.

Karachi, Dated the 7th June, 1938.

KHANCHAND GOPALDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Advocates.
Karachi.
8779.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "EVERGREEN" SITUATE AT DADY SETH ROAD, CHOWPATTY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Shavaksha Rustomji Naterwala and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Dhanmai Cowasji Doctor pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 30th October 1934 and made between the said Bai Dhanmai Cowasji Doctor of the 1st part, Cowasji Manchershah Doctor of the 2nd part and the Mortgagee of the 3rd part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 21st June, 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of leasehold land together with the building standing thereon known as "Evergreen" being plot No. 33 B on West Chowpatty Estate, Dady Seth Road, Bombay, admeasuring about 432 sq. yds. and bounded as follows:—On the North by plot No. 34B, on the South by plot No. 32B, on the East by plot No. 33A and on the West by a road, and bearing along with plot No. 33A Municipal D Ward No 2661 (41A). Street No. 10BB Dady Seth Road. New Survey No. 7298 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 7|380 (part) Malabar Hill Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AT ROXY

BOMBAY TALKIES'
GREAT DRAMATIC FILM:

NIRMALA

STARRING:
DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR

9TH WEEK
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Dept.
Italy Maru	25th May	11th June
Naples ,,		11th ,,
London ,,	7th June	26th ,,
Himalaya ,,	23rd ,,	10th July
Yeifuku ,,	10th July	25th ,,
A Steamer	8th Aug	23rd Aug
B Steamer	22nd ,,	8th Sept.

OSAKA SYOSEN K KAISYA
(Incorporated in Japan).
Lal Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SHOSEN'

MAHARASHTRA TO ENROLL 2 LAKHS MEMBERS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, (By Mail).

A meeting of the general body of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held, on Sunday, at Saswad. Syt. Keshaorao M. Jedhe, M. L. A. (Central), President of the M. P. C. C., was in the chair.

The meeting at the beginning passed a condolence resolution mourning the deaths of Bharatacharya C. V. Vaidya and Mr. S. K. Altekar of Karahad.

Mr. D. N. Choudhary, M. L. A., then moved that a Committee consisting of Messrs. K. M. Jedhe, S. D. Deo, N. V. Gadgil and Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil be appointed to superintend, direct and control the activities of the Congress party as a whole in the Local Boards in the province. Mr. Deogirikar informed the meeting that during the last Local Board elections of nine districts the Congress captured 256 seats out of a total of 386. Syt. Gadgil suggested that the Committee should be composed of 3 members elected by the Local Board members and 3 more of the District Congress Committee.

PATIL'S NAME DELETED

Hon. Mr. Kher suggested that the name of Hon. Mr. Patil be deleted from the proposed composition of the Committee. He said that Hon. Mr. Patil being an executive head of a Government department, it was not fair to have his hands tied down to the decisions of a Committee, over which he would have to sit in judgment as an executive authority. The suggestion was accepted by the mover of the resolution, which was then carried.

The meeting then appointed a Committee consisting of Messrs. Jedhe, Gadgil and Deo to hear into complaints with regard to the last Local Board elections. It was also decided to suspend for a period of five years the Congress membership of those defaulters, who, after their applications for nominations had been rejected by the Congress, opposed official Congress candidates in the Board elections. They were further barred from participating in any Congress election during the period.

Syt. Deokinandan was elected to a vacancy on the A. I. C. C.

On a motion of Mr. G. H. Deshpande, M. L. A., the meeting resolved to enroll 2 lakhs of Congress members during the coming year.

KHER ON MESSAGE OF TRICOLOUR

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, June 13.

"Our dissensions have been the strongholds of the strength of the opposition," said Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, speaking at the flag salutation ceremony at Saswad yesterday, where he had gone to attend the M. P. C. C. meeting. He said that the warm welcome accorded to him was not his own but it belonged to Congress which fought for the liberation of one and all.

The message of the tricolour was of unity and all had to carry on their march of freedom under that banner of country's cause.

DEO WARNS CONGRESSMEN

Don't Embarrass Ministers And Undermine Their Prestige

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, June 14.

A serious warning to Congressmen, not to put forth demands that would embarrass the position of the Congress Ministry and tend to undermine its prestige, was administered by Syt. Shankar Rao Deo, ex-President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, speaking at the M. P. C. C. meeting held at Saswad the other day.

The occasion for these remarks was a resolution moved before the meeting concerning the revenue policy of the Government of Bombay. The resolution requested the Bombay Ministry to revise the land revenue assessment which had been fixed on the once existing high prices of the commodities. It was further stated in the resolution that the Ministry should take immediate steps to relieve the agriculturist of his debt and forbid by statute interest-rate over six per cent. It was further sought to provide that every cultivator should have a minimum maintenance piece of land which should be inalienable.

The resolution was then carried.

Another resolution, worth note, passed by the meeting requested the Government to fully assess all inami and vatandari land which is not assessed at present. It was stated that if Government were to assess sulh lands, it would yield an income of Rs. 96 lakhs to Bombay Government.

A committee consisting of Messrs. T. S. Jadhav, D. N. Choudhary, P. H. Patwardhan and T. R. Deogirikar was appointed to consider all disputes between the employers and the employees in the president.

TAJ MAHAL AT BUDAPEST

Indian Pavilion Draws Crowd At Budapest International Fair 1938

A miniature Taj Mahal housing the indigenous Indian produce and manufacture was the centre of attraction in the Budapest International Fair this year, says a report from the Indian Trade Commissioner at Milan. The fair was held from the 29th April to 10th May and the Indian pavilion was much bigger than last year.

PAVILION.

The Indian pavilion was the main attraction of the whole fair and was invariably crowded. Though much smaller in size than its surrounding pavilions of Italy, France, Austria and Yugoslavia, its attractive structure and decorations caught the eye and usually it was the first to be visited. On the two high flagstaff on the two sides fluttered the Viceroy's flag. At the entrance of the pavilion was a large-sized crest of the Government of India in gold.

The design of the pavilion was completely changed this year. The building consisted of two small offices at the sides, the main hall and the stalls.

The light from the electric lamps hidden inside the cupola over the main hall and around the stalls produced a very pleasing effect generally. It brought out the beauty of the exhibits and set them off to a great advantage from the outside as well as the inside. The internal decoration consisted of large dioramas representing coffee, jute, cotton and tea and a number of most attractive posters.

EXHIBITS.

The bulk of the exhibits came direct from India. Some were sent from Hamburg and London.

Among the raw materials shown were wool, animal hair, dry fruits, gums, resins, condiments, drugs, minerals, cereals, oilseeds, etc. The manufactured goods covered a large variety of including brassware, woodware, cotton and silk textiles, laces, leather and fancy skins, etc.

REGENT ADMIRES INDIA.

The Regent of Hungary took the same keen interest in the Indian pavilion this year as he had done in the last year. He with Madame de Horthy, was received at the Indian pavilion. A walking stick with the name of the Regent inlaid in mother of pearls on a silver handle on one side and the words "Indian Pavilion, 1938" on the other was presented to him. It had been specially obtained from India for the purpose. An ivory necklace with a similar inscription was graciously accepted by his wife. Both the Regent and his wife admired the design and architecture of the pavilion. They viewed the exhibits with great interest and were particularly impressed with the Indian brassware.

GOOD BUSINESS DONE.

The total invoice value of the goods exhibited apart from samples of non-commercial value, was approximately £196. Out of this goods worth about £144 were sold.

Unfortunately a considerable number of samples and goods were received too late and had to be returned. But enquiries for wholesale transactions were considerable and a number of them were booked on the spot for a variety of goods both raw and manufactured. Brassware was very popular and was first to be sold out, followed by laces, silk and cotton textiles.

The general uncertainty of conditions in Central Europe had effect on the fair. New engagements under existing conditions were reluctantly made. Germans, Austrians, and Czechs, who came to the fair in thousands last year, were not so much in evidence this time. But this did not affect the general attendance at the Indian pavilion. It maintained its position of last year and the exhibitors reaped a very good margin of profit.

A member of the Kapurthala State Assembly has drawn the attention of the Chief Minister by a communication addressed to him saying that "although there is a law in force in the State restricting the marriage of boys below the age of fifteen and girls below the age of 13 yet many marriages are being solemnised every year in the State in contravention of the law."

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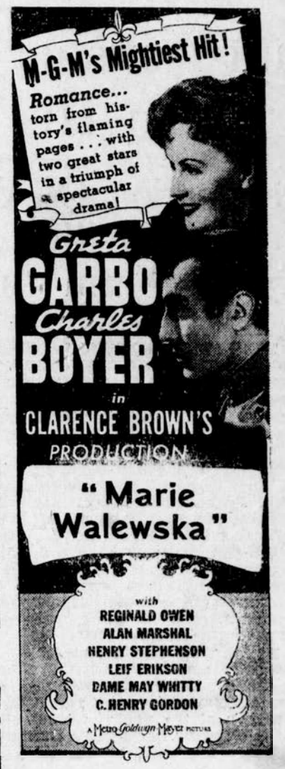

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FOR ENTRANCE TO R. A. F. COLLEGE

Results Of Competitive Examination

SIMLA, June 14.

The results of the competitive examination for entrance to the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, held in March/April, 1938 are published below.

The following candidates were successful, subject to passing the necessary medical test, in obtaining the vacancies offered:—

(1) Prithipal Singh (Aitchison College, Lahore);

(2) Arjan Singh (Government College, Lahore);

(3) Mahboob Ahmad (Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.)—United Press.

After prolonged labour troubles for the past two years and over, the textile mills of Pondicherry now begin to face a quite unfavourable economic situation, which necessitated in effecting a complete lock-out in the Savana Mills since the 16th ultimo.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

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Actual photograph of carpet burned by stomach acid

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9.550 kc/s. for Transmission I, and 61 metres, 4,905 kc/s. for Transmission II.
a.m.
8.0 Indian Music. 11.30 Indian Music.
p.m.
12.55 Market rates, announcements. 1.5 European music. 5.30 Allabandibai Jaipurwali. 6.0 Abdul Shakoor Khan Sarangi recital 6.10 R. N. Paradkar Bhajan Kafi. 6.25 Bombay orchestra Marwa 6.35 Suresh Pardesi. 7.0 To Bhumijan. 7.45 Commercial News. 8.0 Stars in their courses, talk in Hindustani by I. S. Bibbo. 8.15 Khan Saheb Inayat Hussain Sitar solo. 9.0 News (Hindustani) 9.15 "Agarkar" a talk (Marathi) by Prof. M. D. Altekar. 9.30 News. 9.45 Monsoon shocks and showers. By R. K. N. Karanjia.

BOMBAY I. Medium-wave
p.m.
10-0 A Garba Recital. By Hirabai Jhaveri. 10-20 Laxmanrao Chavan: Been Malkaus. 10-35 Allabandbai Jaipurwali.

BOMBAY II: Short-wave
p.m.
10-10 Chamber music. Bombay Chamber Music Society 188th Concert.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME
Khan Sahib Inayat Hussain. the well-known Sitar player of India has been giving a Special Programme to-day (Thursday) at 8-15 p.m.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I
7.0 a.m. Light Classical Concert. 7.40 Ghazals from Ghalib. 8.10 Talkie Tunes on Clarionet. 8.20 A classical recital by Shirin Jan 8.40 News in Hindustani. 8.50 In English.
TRANSMISSION II
noon.
12.0 Musical themes from filmland.
p.m.
1.0 Selection of Waltzes.
TRANSMISSION III
6.0 Time salgnal, in lighter vein. 6.30 for Jack and Jill. 7.0 Air dance orchestra. 7.30 for villagers only. 8.0 Request granted. 8.15 World goes round and round, a humorous talk in Hindustani by R. A Siddiqui. 8.30 Nakam: Light comedy. 9.0 Musical sketch. 9.15 News weather report in Hindustani. 9.30 In English. 9.45 Musical interlude. 9.50 Matters of moment talk by Edward Thompson from B B C. 10.5 Mixed melodies. 10.55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
31.3 metres, 9,590 ks/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4.995 kc/s.
p.m.
6.0 to 7.30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7.30 Light classical music Shirin Jan. 8.0 to 10.5 Programme as in Delhi I. 10.5 Joe de Souza.

Delhi—III Programme

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays the programmes from Delhi II will be broadcast also on the following wavelengths:—Transmission I & II: 19.8 m. 15,160 kc/s. Transmission III: 31.3 m. 9.590 kc/s.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 m., 810 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
p.m.
12-36 Radio Quartette. From Africa to Japan. Weather for Ocean. 1-30 School Programme. 1-51 Readings from Rabindra nather Udbodhan. 1-57 Who said that. 2-6 Gramophone Records 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Suresh Mazumdar. 5-46 Ratnamala Sen. 6-1 Sailesh K. Dutta Gupta. 6-16 Kamalabala. 6-36 Megh-doot. 7-51 Our Dumb Neighbours. By Aloke Sen. 8-6 News. Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Fazal Karim. 8-41 Kamalabala. 9-1 Commercial News. Weather 9-6 News. 9-21 Organ Recital By T. H. Andrew. 9-36 Orchestral Interlude. 9-50 Talk by Edward Thompson from BBC. 10-6 A vocal and pianoforte recital.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Naat by Qadir Bakhsh. 5-50 Lala Rukh. 6-20 Deen Mohammad. 6-30 Qadir Bakhsh. 6-50 Shamshad Begam. 7-15 Khyber Orchestra. 7-25 Lala Rukh. Geet and ghazal. 7-45 Readings from selected books. By Q. A. T. K. Amrohavi. 8-0 Khabare Atare. 9-0 Shamshad Begam. News and Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-36 In English. 9-45 Life's Little Ironies. Tight Rope of Pretence. Talk by Mian Zia-ud-Din. 10-0 Lala Rukh. 10-10 Jam-i-Ulfat. 10-20 Sarood-i-Bekhudi. 10-40 Do Parosi.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s
p.m.
6-30 Qawwali. 7-5 Sarangi Recital. 7-10 Khurshid Putli Naginewali. 7-30 For Countryside. 8-0 Books. 8-15 Iqbal Day. News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English. 9-45 Classical music. 10-5 Qawwali. 10-30 Dilruba Recital: Khamaj. 10-35 Khurshid Putli.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres, 1,022 kc/s
p.m.
6-30 Abdul Ghani. 6-55 Zohra Nazneen. 7-20 Lucknow Orchestra. 7-30 Abdul Ghani. 7-45 Samarqand-o-Bokhara. Talk in Hindustani by Thanvi. Zohra Nazneen. 8-25 Classical Melodies. 8-50 Abdul Ghani. News. Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Taxes we do not pay. A talk by Harold Williams 10-0 Abdul Ghani. 10-30 Zohra Nazneen.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres, 1,420 kc/s.
p.m.
5-30 T. S. Pillai. Tambura and Tabala. 5-35 Inaugural Talk. By Hon. C. Rajagopalachariar. 5-15 Iyer: Vocalist. 7-15 T. S. Pillai. 8-15 Radio in India, talk in Telugu by Sir K. V. Reddi. 8-30 Eastnook. 8-45 Shrimati Balasaraswathi: Vocalist. 9-15 News. Weather. 9-30 Message by Lord Erskine. 9-40 T. S. Pillai.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres, 4.050 kc/s
p.m.
5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I 6-0 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil). 7-0 Programme as in Madras I. 9-40 Jascha Heifetz: Violin. 9-45 D. N. Strathie: Baritone. 10-0 Grace Calwell: Piano.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.)
GSG (to 3 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.)
GSD (from 3-45 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m.)
p.m.
7-30 Mozart's Opera. 8-0 Midweek Service. 8-30 Pianoforte Recital. 8-50 Dansant. 9-30 News. 9-50 Talk by Edward Thompson. 10-5 Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

On an inquest held, to-day on the body of one Anappa (60), who was stabbed on June 5 at Tulsi Pipe Road and consequently died in K.E.M. Hospital the following day, the Coroner's jury returned the verdict of death caused by murderous assault.

Ramnath Shadshiv Shivrekar is alleged to have cheated a man to the extent of Rs. 200/- on a promise of obtaining employment.

It is stated that Shivrekar obtained the sum about three months ago from the complainant on the pretext of securing him a job in the Britannia Biscuit Factory Mazgaon. The complainant was put off on one pretext or another whenever he asked for fulfilment of the promise.

Growing suspicious at the inordinate delay, the complainant placed the matter before the Commissioner of Police on June 11.

The Byculla police who inquired into the matter arrested Shivrekar on a charge of cheating, last night.

The suspect who was placed at the Mazagon Court, to-day was ordered to be released on bail till June 25.

The Bombay Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death, at the inquest on Mahashankar Pitambar Joshi (30), residing at Girgaum, who was knocked down by a motor car on the 19th instant, at Marine Drive.

He was removed to the hospital where he died.

It was stated that the deceased and his family were returning home from the Marine Drive. As they reached the end of the Marine Drive sea-wall at the end of Charni Road Gardens, they stood on the foot-path in order to cross the road to go to the foot-bridge. Joshi was the first one to try to cross the road. Suddenly a motorcar came along from Church Gate at a fast speed and knocked down the deceased. The right front of the car struck him. He was thrown forward a distance of ten feet in front of the car.

The car stopped at a distance of 10 to 15 feet from the spot.

Keshavjee Hirjee Shah, "wanted" in a cheating case by the Dongri police, was arrested last night by the Maharbourie police on charges of cheating, housebreaking by night.

Property worth Rs. 880 has been recovered so far and still Rs 240 worth of property remains to be recovered in the case.

Pending enquiries, the accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 300 cash Rs. 150. till the 29th instant.

Mr. F. De Burgh, a paralytic for life now in St. George's Hospital who was presented with a Philco radio set by Mr. D. R. D. Wadia, Director of Automobile Co. Ltd. and sole agent for Philco's.

Sequel To Missing Of Bride

Two rich Marwaris have been arrested by the Palton Road Police following investigations into the disappearance of a Marwari girl.

The girl, a minor, is said to be the daughter of a wealthy Shroff in city. She was betrothed about three years back to a Marwari Shroff. The latter desired to have the marriage ceremony performed immediately, but the bride's father did not agree to the proposal.

The bridegroom and the girl's father met many a time to discuss the matter.

The bridegroom, it is said, could not brook any more delay, but the girl's father wanted time. This is said to have infuriated the bridegroom who, accompanied by his brother and others, is alleged to have gone in a taxi to the bride's residence on June 10, and kidnapped the girl. They are also stated to have removed a box containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,395 from the house.

The bride's father immediately lodged a complaint with the Police and one Prithisingh Nathalsingh was arrested the same night.

Couple Not Traced.

The police have not been able to trace the bride and the bridegroom. It is believed that the girl has been taken outside Bombay.

The incident has caused a sensation among Marwaris in the city as the parties involved in the case are rich and influential Shroffs.

Two Marwaris, both Shroffs, one of them a brother of the bridegroom, surrendered themselves to the Palton Road Police.

The accused were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on charges of robbery and kidnapping a girl.

ARGUMENT OVER BAIL APPLICATION.

A lengthy argument ensued between Mr. A. R. Gadkari, defence counsel and the Magistrate regarding the bail application on behalf of the accused.

The Magistrate held that the accused should not be released as the offences were non-bailable. Defence Counsel pointed out that the accused were "substantial" parties, doing extensive business in money-lending. It would, he said, be a great hardship, to the accused if they were kept in police custody.

Magistrate:—Is it not a great hardship to the father if his daughter is kidnapped?

Bail Granted

Mr. Gadkari further pointed out that his clients had nothing to do with his brother. The girl, according to him, was not a minor.

Magistrate:—Do you allege that the girl left of her own accord?

Defence Counsel:—Yes, I do.

Magistrate:—When will you produce the bride and the bridegroom? (Laughter).

Defence Counsel:—You put me in a very awkward position.

Defence Counsel assured the Court that the accused, if released on bail, would attend the police station whenever required.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 5,000 each with one surety in like amount, Rs. 2,500 to be deposited.

Alleged Assault On Couple

The story of how a man who, while walking on a lonely road at Chembur with his wife at dusk on Sunday, was suddenly attacked by three men who were stated to be under the influence of drink, was narrated by Dharmibai Daulata at the inquest on Daulat Nathu at the Coroner's Court, Bombay. Nathu, who was a coolie, residing at Chembur, succumbed to his injuries at the K.E.M. Hospital on Monday.

Witness said that on Sunday evening, she and her husband were returning home from the market. On the way, they had to pass the hut of Barkya. Barkya and three others were drinking liquor in the hut at the time. Suddenly, Laxman, who was one of the party, came out of the hut and struck Nathu on the head with an iron bar. Nathu fell and witness also fell on him as she bent down to help him. Thereupon witness alleged, Barkya and Sakhya assaulted her with sticks. She raised an alarm and her son and son-in-law rushed to her rescue, but ran away on being threatened by the party. Witness then went home.

On Monday morning, Dharmibai saw her husband lying under a tree near her hut with injuries all over his body. She alleged that the assailants of her husband had threatened her with assault if she lodged a complaint with the police.

As Nathu appeared to be dead, his son and son-in-law picked him up and placed him near the hut of Barkya. The police went there later in the noon and took Nathu to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he died soon after admission. Witness could not state the motive of the assault.

Pending police investigations, the Coroner's inquest was adjourned to June 17.

The Ghatkopar Police have arrested four men in connection with the assault. The names of the suspects are: Barkya Dhulya, Sakhya, Lakshman Hari and Dhulya Baherya.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day, at the inquest on the body of a five years old boy named Mohamed Y. Ahamedrazakho, who died as a result of scalding by hot water yesterday.

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OPENING OF VILLAGE SCHOOL

Wardha Education Scheme To Be Followed

(From Our Own Correspondent).
BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail.)

"Bhavnagar state wins the credit of opening a village school according to the Wardha Education Scheme" said Darbarshri Gopaldasbhai while performing the opening ceremony of a village school started by Sjt. Nanabhai of Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhavan. Bhavnagar State has donated Rs. 4,000 for the new experiment and has sanctioned Rs. 1,500 as an annual grant. 100 Bighas of land has been given by the State without any rent for five years.

The function was attended by the Acting Dewan Saheb, Educational Inspector and many Officers of the State as well as leading citizens of Bhavnagar. The railway authorities ran a special train for the purpose.

PREMIER'S TOUR IN KAIRA DIST.

(From A Correspondent)
BORSAD, June 14.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher has postponed his visit to the Kaira District due to the rainy season.

In connection with the drive recently launched for the removal of 'illiteracy from among the adult population of the province, Thursday, the 16th June, will be observed as Anti-illiteracy Day in Lahore.

City High Court

Sir Patrick Blackwell Acts As Chief Justice; Four Judges On Leave

Sir Patrick Blackwell acted as Chief Justice in place of Sir John Beaumont, who is due from leave in July, when the Bombay High Court re-opened after the summer vacation on Tuesday. Mr. Justice Norman acted in place of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, who is on leave.

Sir Sajba Rangnekar and Mr. H. J. Kania, who are on short leave, were absent.

There were three Original Side courts presided over by Mr. Justice Blackwell, Mr. Justice Engineer and Mr. Justice Somjee, respectively.

On the Appellate Side Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Norman took up criminal appeals while the civil appellate work was taken up by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Wassoodew, and Mr. Justice Macklin and Mr. Justice Sen. Mr. Justice Divatia also took up civil appeals from the mofussil.

"DON'T PAY BILLS OF NADIAD ELECTRIC COMPANY"

Tax-Payers' Notice To Municipality

NARSANDA, June 14.

Some tax payers of Nadiad have sent notices to the Nadiad Municipality and the Nadiad Electric Co. that the agreement made between them is illegal, and that the Municipality should not pay up the bills and the Company should not receive payments of those Bills. A meeting of the Nadiad Electric Consumers' Association was held on Thursday when resolutions were passed that the contract made by the Municipality to the Company was not to the interests of the people and resolved that the minimum charges should be abolished and that the charges for unit should also be required to be four annas.

A meeting of the Congress members elected in all the local boards of Gujarat will be held on Sunday, 19th instant at Nadiad at 4 p. m. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will administer the oath of allegiance.

G. P. C. C. MEETING.

A meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee will be held on the same day and at the same place at 1 p.m. to consider the appointment of a committee to guide and supervise the activities of the Congress members of all the district boards.

An early break of the monsoon with fairly widespread rains this year throughout the district, is forecast in reports from various places received at Narsanda. The agriculturists are actively preparing for the season, anticipating better crop returns.

PUBLIC SHOULD HELP

Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital Appeals For Funds

The Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital was started by Mrs. Adams-Wylie (now Mrs. Doughty-Wylie) in 1902 in memory of her husband the late Lieut. C. R. B. Adams-Wylie, I.M.S. who was on plague duty in Bombay and who then went to South Africa during the Boer War, where he died of Enteric Fever. Mrs. Adams-Wylie helped him a good deal while on plague duty.

In 1900 an unusually large number of road-side deaths among poor and helpless people occurred in Bombay and Mrs. Adams-Wylie took charge of the camp put up for these in October of that year. Finding that there was a great need for a shelter for such people during illness she worked for them till 1902, when she offered to build a Hospital for them and to continue to work for them free if the Municipality would meet the working expenses. As the Municipality did not accept this offer, she built the present Hospital and lived on the premises, doing Matron's work, dressing wounds, etc. and supplied all the money for running the institution. The buildings have undergone considerable repairs recently.

The work of the Hospital can be carried on only by means of endowments and an increase in the number of subscribers. The Committee had requested the public for sympathetic attention to their appeal and help them financially. A sum of Rs. 8,000, or a subscription of Rs. 500 annually will endow a bed permanently, and will besides form a memorial to the donor. Diseases affecting the circulatory, respiratory, digestive and nervous systems are treated there. Venereal and phthisis patients also are treated in the hospital.

Mahatma's Charge Against Jinnah

(Continued from Page 1.)

but your later pronouncements too confirm the first impression. How can I prove what is a matter of feeling? In your speeches I miss the old nationalist. When in 1915 I returned from the self-imposed exile in South Africa, everybody spoke of you as one of the staunchest of nationalists and the hope of both Hindus and Musalmans. Are you still the same Mr. Jinnah? If you say you are, in spite of your speeches, I shall accept your word.

Lastly, you want me to come forward with some proposal. What proposal can I make except to ask you on bended knee to be what I had thought you were. But the proposals to form a basis of unity between the two communities has surely got to come from you.

This is again not for publication but for your eyes. It is the cry of a friend, not of an opponent.

Yours sincerely,
M. K. GANDHI.

WHAT JINNAH TOLD MAHATMA

Copy of letter from Mr. Jinnah to Mahatma Gandhi dated New Delhi, 15th February, 1938:—

Dear Mr. Gandhi,—I have received your letter of the 3rd February 1938 which was redirected here. I did not complain to the Maulana Sahib about the absence of any reply from you. I only mentioned the facts as he was anxious that we two should meet. Anyhow, I am glad to hear from you. My message to you through Mr. Kher, as I informed you in my last letter, was not private. It was only when Mr. Kher went to see you at Wardha that I did say that he should not mention the matter to any one except you and that if you yourself were inclined in the first instance to take up the matter, then it will be more than half the battle won. On his return to Bombay Mr. Kher told me that it was difficult for you to give a reply as you were restricted not to disclose it to any one or consult anybody else.

NOT PRIVATE

Thereupon I said that it was not intended to be a secret and that he was free and you were free to put your heads together and let me know whether at that juncture you were inclined to take up this matter with your powerful and overwhelming influence which you exercise over the Congress. Then he saw you again at Teethal and from that moment it ceased to be a private matter between two individuals: and he brought me your reply in writing which I had to publish because you know of the controversy between me and Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the press where it was sought to make out that I was putting every obstacle in the way of Hindu-Muslim settlement. As your letter was not marked confidential I used it. Besides, what is wrong in my saying that I had approached you on my own accord and that was a reply I received from you. I cannot understand why you feel so much about it. You say that I complained of your silence. Well, I do. But you further proceed to say, "believe me the moment I can do something that can bring the two communities together, nothing in the world can prevent me from so doing." Now, what am I to gather from this? Am I right in interpreting that the moment is not come?

With regard to your opinion that my speech at the Lucknow sessions and my later pronouncements, which you are pleased to call a declaration of war, I can only repeat that it is in self-defence. Evidently you are not acquainted with what is going on in the Congress press: The amount of vilification, misrepresentation and falsehood that is daily spread about me—otherwise, I am sure, you would not blame me.

EVASION OF PLAIN QUESTION.

With regard to your saying that when in 1915 you returned from South Africa everybody spoke of me as one of the staunchest of nationalists and the hope of both the Hindus and Musalmans, and you ask me a question, "are you still the same Mr. Jinnah?" And proceed further to say, "if you say you are, in spite of your speeches, I shall accept your word." And you say that in my speeches you miss the old nationalist. Do you think that you are justified in saying that? I would not like to say what people spoke of you in 1915 and what they speak and think of you to-day. Nationalism is not the monopoly of any single individual; and in these days it is very difficult to define it; but I don't wish to pursue this line of controversy any further.

You conclude by saying: "Lastly you want me to come forward with some proposal. What proposal can I make except to ask you on bended knees to be what I had thought you were. But the proposals to form the basis of unity between the two communities have surely got to come from you." I think you might have spared your appeal and need not have preached to me on your bended knees to be what you had thought I was. As regards the formation of proposals which would form the basis of unity, do you think that this can be done by correspondence? Surely you know as much as I do what are the fundamental points in dispute. In my opinion it is as much up to you to suggest ways and means of tackling the problem. If you genuinely and sincerely desire and you feel that the moment has come for you to step in and with your position and influence you are prepared to take the matter up earnestly, I will not fail to render all the assistance I can.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.

COMMUNAL TALKS

Copy of letter from Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Jinnah dated Shegaon, Wardha, 24-2-38:—

Dear Mr. Jinnah,—I thank you for your letter. I have read your letter to Jawaharlal also. I observe that both the letters invite not written replies but a personal discussion. I do not know whether it will take place in the first instance between you and Jawaharlal or, now that Subhas Bose succeeds him, between you and the latter. If you desire that before this there should be a talk between you and me, I would be delighted to see you in Shegaon any time which is convenient to you before the 10th of March after which, if health permits, I might have to go to Bengal. So far as I am concerned, just as on the Hindu-Muslim question I was guided by Dr. Ansari, now that he is no more in our midst I have accepted Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as my guide. My suggestion, therefore, to you is that conversation should be opened in the first instance as between you and the Maulana Sahib. But in every case regard me as at your disposal.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. Gandhi.

OLD TRAGEDY RECALLED

Copy of letter from Mr. Jinnah to Mahatma Gandhi, dated New Delhi, 3rd March, 1938:—

Dear Mr. Gandhi,—I have received your letter of the 24th February, 1938. I am sorry for the delay in replying as I was not well. In your letter I missed the note of response, first whether you are of opinion that you see light now and the moment has come and secondly, if so, whether you are prepared to take the matter up in right earnest, and thirdly, I find that there is no change in your attitude and mentality when you say you would be guided by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as Dr. Ansari is no more. If you pursue this line you will be repeating the same tragedy as you did when you expressed your helplessness because Dr. Ansari, holding pronounced and die-hard views, did not agree and you had to say that although you were willing, but what could you do? This happened, as you know, before you went to the Round Table Conference. At the Round Table Conference the tragedy was repeated by you when you seemed to be willing to accept provisionally certain terms: but you there also expressed that you are helpless as the Hindus were unwilling and you, as a representative of the Congress, would have no objection, if the Hindus and Mussalmans came to an agreement.

BASIS FOR BEGINNING.

We have reached a stage when no doubt should be left that you recognise the All-India Muslim League as the one authoritative and representative organisation of the Mussalmans of India and on the other hand you represent the Congress and other Hindus throughout the country. It is only on that basis that we can proceed further and devise machinery of approach.

Of course, I shall be glad to see you, although I shall be equally glad to see Pandit Jawaharlal or Mr. Bose, you may desire. The matter as you know will not be clinched without reference again to you by either of them. Therefore, I will prefer to see you first. In any case, I am sorry to say that I cannot come to Shegaon to see you before the 10th March. I have to go to Bombay and also I have fixed various other engagements of my tour. But we can fix up the time and place that may suit us both.

Yours sincerely,
Sd. M.A. Jinnah.

Letter from Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Jinnah, dated Shegaon, Wardha, 8-3-'38:—

Dear Mr. Jinnah,—I thank you for your letter. I hope you have completely got over your indisposition.

Your letter revives painful memories. I will not discuss at this stage, at any rate, the various debatable points raised in your letter. Suffice it to say that I am at your disposal. If you cannot come to Shegaon and my health permits, I will gladly go to Bombay to meet you when you are there. At present I have to go to Bengal and then for a while to Orissa. This will take me through the whole of this month. The earliest, therefore, that we can meet will be in April.

Two questions arising from your letter demand a reply. You ask me whether I have now seen the light. Much to my regret I have to say "no." If I had, I would proclaim the news from the house-tops. But that limitation does not debar me from taking advantage of the slightest opportunity of finding a way out of the present difficulty.

You expect me to be able to speak on behalf of "the Congress and other Hindus throughout the country. I am afraid, I cannot fulfil the test. I cannot represent either the Congress or the Hindus in the sense you mean. But I would exert to the utmost all the moral influence I could have with them in order to secure an honourable settlement.

Yours sincerely,
Sd. M. K. Gandhi.

"I AM HELPLESS"

Copy of the letter from Mr. Jinnah to Mahatma Gandhi, dated New Delhi, 17th March, 1938:—

Dear Mr. Gandhi,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th March and I thank you for it. As you do not wish to discuss the various points mentioned in my letter and the two questions which you have answered are far from hopeful. I am helpless.

However, as you say, "suffice it to say that I am at your disposal," I gather, you would nevertheless like to take advantage of the slightest opportunity of finding a way out of the present difficulty. In these circumstances, I beg to inform you that I shall be glad to see you in Bombay some time in April, as suggested by you.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. A. Jinnah.

Copy of the letter from Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Jinnah, dated Calcutta, 24-3-'38:—

Dear Mr. Jinnah,—Many thanks for your note. As soon as I reach Shegaon I shall seek the first opportunity of waiting on you in Bombay.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. Gandhi.

Copy of the letter from Mr. Jinnah to Mahatma Gandhi, dated New Delhi, 26th March, 1938:

Dear Mr. Gandhi,—I thank you for your letter of the 24th March, 1938, and I shall be very glad to see you after my return from Calcutta about the 25th of April at Bombay.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. A.Jinnah.

TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED

Copy of telegram from Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Jinnah dated Delhi, 15th April 1938:—

If on return Bombay you can break journey at Wardha for one day you will spare me the strain of undertaking the journey to Bombay. I need some uninterrupted physical rest if possible. In any event could Maulana Azad accompany me at the interview? Please wire Wardha which reaching to-morrow.

Can't Change Programme

Copy of telegram from Mr. Jinnah to Mahatma Gandhi dated Calcutta 16th April 1938:—

Extremely sorry unable change programme now. Will receive you at Bombay on 25th or thereafter as arranged. Would prefer to see you alone.

Reaching Bombay On 28th

Copy of telegram from Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Jinnah dated Wardha 18th April 1938:—

Thanks. 25th happens to be Monday. Will reach Bombay 28th, if not inconvenient.

Jinnah's Reply

Copy of telegram from Mr. Jinnah to Mahatma Gandhi dated Calcutta, 19th April 1938:—

Thanks. Will gladly receive you on 28th at my house. Wire time care of Ispahani, Calcutta.

Time Fixed

Copy of telegram from Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Jinnah dated Wardha, 20th April 1938:—

If not inconvenient would like to reach your house at 11-30 a.m.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 15

The following is the record of maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall recorded at 8 hours this morning for the past 24 hours:—

	Max. Temp	Min. Temp	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	95	80	—	0.5	+0.1
Amraoti	89	75	T	4.8	+2.1
Akola	94	76	0.1	7.4	+5.2
Ahmedabad	93	80	T	6.0	+5.0
Ajmer	92	77	0.2	3.4	+2.8
Ahmednagar	85	71	T	2.9	—0.2
Ambala	94	76	—	3.3	+2.8
Allahabad	92	78	1.0	3.6	+2.9
Benares	96	77	0.9	4.5	+4.6
Bareilly	85	76	0.1	5.5	+3.8
BOMBAY	83	76	3.2	21.6	+15 ;
Bangalore	80	67	0.1	0.8	—1.2
Bhopal	80	73	0.2	8.0	—
Baroda	86	78	T	7.2	—
Belgaum	89	69	0.1	3.5	—0 4
Bahawalpur	100	82	—	—	—0 2
Bijapur	91	70	—	4.4	+2.0
Bellary	91	75	0.3	0.7	—0.5
Bhavnagar	87	79	T	5.3	+3 7
Chittagong	79	76	3.6	15.5	+6.8
Calcutta	91	79	0.1	3.0	—1.3
Cuttack	91	76	0.1	5.4	+1.9
Cawnpore	84	77	0.6	7.5	+6.6
Calicut	89	75	1.5	24.5	+6.5
Colombo	86	76	T	0.8	—4.5
Cheerapunji	70	67	19.6	87.6	+44.4
Cocanada	84	75	0.2	4.3	+2.5
Cochin	85	76	0.2	19.4	+4.6
Dehra Dun	89	72	—	5.9	+4.2
Delhi	97	77	—	0.5	—0.1
Dehra I. Khan	96	80	—	1.4	+1.2
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	96	81	—	2.4	+2.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	5.2	+3.6
Fort Sandeman	—	—	—	—	—
Gorakhpur	85	77	0.7	7.7	+5.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	93	74	—	3.2	+0.8
Hyderabad (Sind)	104	83	—	1.5	+1.4
Indore	77	72	1.1	11.2	+8.9
Jhansi	89	75	1.1	6.2	+5.5
Jubbulpore	89	75	0.3	6.4	+5.2
Jacobabad	105	89	—	—	—
Jaipur	94	78	—	3.4	+2.8
Karwar	85	76	0.4	21.4	+1.6
Karachi	93	85	—	0 1	—0.1
Kodaikanal	66	54	—	2.0	—0.2
Khandwa	87	75	0.3	7.5	+5.6
Lucknow	85	77	0.8	5.7	+4.9
Ludhiana	95	77	—	1.0	+0.6
Lahore	94	76	—	1.2	+1.0
Lyallpur	92	77	—	4.0	+3.8
Multan	99	83	—	0.1	—0.1
Mysore	79	68	—	0.5	—1.3
Madras	97	81	—	0.8	—0.3
Maymyo	74	67	T	5.0	+0.4
Marmagoa	—	—	—	—	—
Malegaon	89	74	0.1	3.4	+0.9
Mussoorie	71	54	1.1	6.0	+4.1
Mahableshwar	66	63	3.3	37.1	+22.7
Murree	70	56	—	11.3	+10.0
Mount Abu	82	68	0.1	2.5	+1.8
Masulipatam	87	79	—	5.7	+3.4
Mandalay	89	78	—	3.9	—0.5
Mangalore	82	75	1.2	23.5	+3.5
Meerut	—	—	—	2.5	+1.8
Mercara	68	64	1.2	16.5	+5.0
Nagpur	91	75	0.1	6.5	+3.1
Ootacamund	61	53	0.1	2.3	—1.6
Patna	92	78	2.4	5.3	+3.1
Peshawar	98	74	—	0.3	0
Poona	82	72	0.1	2.5	+0.1
Pachmarhi	78	68	0.3	7.1	+5.0
Port Blair	85	79	T	11.1	+0.7
Quetta	89	54	—	0	—
Ranchi	86	74	—	4.9	+1.4
Rawalpindi	93	72	—	9.0	+8.3
Rangoon	87	75	0.3	6.5	—1.8
Ratnagiri	86	76	0.8	22.0	+7.4
Rajkot	89	79	—	7.7	+6.7
Sialkot	94	78	—	2.9	+2.6
Srinagar	78	55	—	1.6	+1.1
Sholapur	94	73	—	3.3	+0.5
Shillong	72	64	2.3	10.1	+1.5
Simla	69	56	—	1.8	0
Surat	83	77	0.5	12.0	+10.4
Salem	94	75	0.3	1.1	—0.7
Trichinopoly	98	79	—	1.5	+0.7
Trivandrum	84	77	0.1	4.2	—3.4
Vizagapatam	84	80	—	7.8	+5.3

T denotes rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, June 15.

The monsoon has been generally strong in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, East Rajputana, Central India, West Central Provinces, and Konkan, and fairly active in Orissa, East Gujarat and Malabar. Scattered showers have also occurred in Deccan, East Madras, Chhota Nagpur, and West Rajputana. Temperatures are markedly below normal in the Punjab, United Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat and Central parts of the country.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji 20 inches; Dhubri, Khandala 5; Chittagong 4; Bombay and Mahableshwar 3; Cox's Bazar, Bogra, Patna and Shillong 2; Bahraich and Calicut one and half; Benares, Allahabad, Jhansi, Indore, Mussooree, Kotah, Mangalore and Mercara 1.

Forecast:—(Until the evening of 16th). Monsoon will be generally active in West Coast, over the region from Bombay Deccan to United Provinces, in Bihar Bengal and Assam. Scattered showers are expected in rest of the Peninsula, Gujarat, Rajputana, East Punjob, Chhota Nagpur and Orissa.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-6-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .112 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.5 degrees 4.8 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.1 degrees 2.1 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 193 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 42 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 3.24 inches

Total rainfall during the month 21.56 inches

Total rainfall during the year 22.85 inches

Weather remarks: Thunder and rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-6-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Reconstruction Of Quetta

Scheme To Cost Rs. 7 Crores: 'Quake Proof Buildings

SIMLA, June 16.

The military side of Quetta Reconstruction is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 7 crores. Up to the present time, of this sum approximately Rs. 1 1/2 crores have been spent and building is in progress. Generally speaking, the expenditure so far incurred and the work now in progress comprises accommodation for 1 British Infantry Battalion who are in occupation of their barracks, 2 Gurkha Battalions with their families, 1 Field Company Sappers and Miners, the British Military Hospital, including accommodation for administrative personnel, the Indian Military Hospital including accommodation for the Indian Hospital Corps, 82 bungalows and 5 messes, of which a number of bungalows are already occupied.

STAFF COLLEGE

The Staff College is to be rebuilt on its present site and contractors have now in hand the work of construction for the Staff College mess and single officers' quarters. Later the construction of the main building, lecture hall, etc., will be undertaken.

An officers' hotel is also under construction. This is being built by Government as a measure of economy in the place of 30 officers' bungalows. It is hoped that this will open early next year.

In addition to this, accommodation for a detached company at Shelabagh, near the Khojuk tunnel has already been completed and the lines occupied.

When the decision to rebuild at Quetta was taken, the Government of India laid down that all residential buildings and certain others should be constructed to withstand an earthquake of a certain intensity. This condition has been met in a variety of ways. Small buildings with numerous party walls are built of brick in cement mortar reinforced with steel in certain of the joints; larger buildings have been framed with reinforced concrete pillars, the panels between the pillars being filled in some cases by reinforced brick, in others by thin reinforced concrete walls and in a few cases by a specially light form of construction based on steel wire mesh and plaster.

A MODERN CANTONMENT

One of the principles on which the new Quetta Cantonment was laid out was that full use was to be made of the existing roads and other services. Quetta will be a modern cantonment in every way. The whole is on water borne sewage, including Indian Troops lines, followers' quarters, etc. Indian Troops barracks will be lit with electric light, as well as all bungalows and British Troops barracks. As much use as possible is being made of existing gardens; and though there will be fewer troops in Quetta than in pre-earthquake days, it is hoped that the area in which troops and bungalows will be located will be even more attractive than of old.—A.P.

GUJARAT P. C. C. TO MEET ON JUNE 19.

(From A Correspondent.)

NARSANDA, June 14.

A meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee will be held in Nadiad on June 19 to consider the appointment of a committee to guide and supervise the activities of the Congress members of all the district boards.

"The Summer School of Politics has been a very successful experiment, said Mr. Jaiprakash Narain in the course of an interview to the "United Press" at Jaiprakash Nagar, Sonepore".

Bombay City's First Point In Harwood League

SHARE 4 GOALS WITH BOMBAY UNITED IN THRILLING MATCH

Tuesday's heavy downpour followed by Monday's sunshine made the Cooperage ideal for football and Bombay City earned their first point in the first division of the Harwood League Football Tournament on Wednesday evening, when they shared 4 goals with Bombay United, the only Indian team in the League, in a thrilling game.

The Bombay City had the better of the exchanges for the opening 10 minutes, during which period they established a lead, French, their centre-forward, netting in the 8th minute.

The Indian team settled down after this and relieved the pressure. A pretty movement, which was initiated by Jairam, their pivot, sent their forwards away but Martin ultimately failed to give the finishing touch, shooting wide from close quarters.

Half-time found the Bombay United in arrears of 1 goal.

The Unitedmen made determined attacks on resumption but the City defenders held out till midway through this period of play, when a silly mistake, by Maartensz, the Bombay City's right half-back, who handled the ball, gave the Indian team a penalty-kick, which was converted by Jairam.

A little later City went ahead again. Grange did the spade work on the right flank and sent in a rising pass, the ball being headed beautifully into the Bombay United's goal by Comri.

Hardly had the cheers, for this fine work by Comri, died down, when at the opposite end Muni, Unitedmen's inside-left, put his side on terms and an exciting game came to an end, the rival teams sharing points.

The Result:—

BOMBAY CITY	2 goals.
BOMBAY UNITED	2 goals.

The Teams were:—

BOMBAY CITY: McNamara; Almeida and Leonard; Maartensz, Pickering and D'Cunha; Grange, Rigby, French, Comri and Meyer.

BOMBAY UNITED: Anthony; Mendon and Dhanakote; Gopal, Jairam and Suvarna; Martin, Michael, Mari, Muni and Dhakuram.

REFEREE: Mr. K. P. Shanker Lingam.

LINESMEN: Messrs P. A. Lewis and P. D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

R. A. COLABA vs. CHESHIRES at 5-50 p.m.

CAMBRIDGE DRAW WITH FREE FORESTERS

Results Of Week-End County Cricket Matches

LONDON, June 14.

The following are the results of first-class cricket matches which commenced on June 11:—

Hampshire beat Sussex by a wicket. Sussex 227 and 165. Hants 209 and 184 for 9. (Smith 5 for 25).

Worcester beat Northamptonshire by ten wickets. Worcester-383 and 7 for nil. Northants 164 and 225 (Brookes 113).

Lancashire beat Glamorgan by nine wickets. Lancs 564 for 9 declared and 25 for 1. Glamorgan 163 and 425 (Emery Davies 100, Brierley 116, Dai Davies 86, Turnbull 59, Phillipson 4 for 86).

Cambridge University drew with Free Foresters. Free Foresters 636 for 7 declared and 223 for 6. (Anderson 60, Pawle, 52, Killick 53 not out. Carris 4 for 77). Cambridge 533 (Gibb 204).

Surrey beat Essex by 186 runs. Surrey 270 and 291 for 4 declared (Parke 70 not out. Berry 54 not out.) Essex 124 and 251 (Wilcox 74, Taylor 70, Daley 4 for 38).

Leicestershire beat Gloucestershire by 5 wickets. Gloucestershire 237 and 441 for 9 declared (Crapp 137, Wilson 82). Leicester 413 and 266 for 5 (Dempster 105, Geary 61 not out).

NATAL SUGAR WORKERS ORGANISE

The Natal sugar workers who have organised themselves into a Union are making good progress and have in a number of mills succeeded in gaining conditions.

The majority of the workers employed in the Sugar Mills are Indians, but there are also a large number of African workers in the industry. We learn that the Union has applied for affiliation to the South African Trades and Labour Council.

Sole Agents:—P. Muncherji & Co., 10, Hamam St. Bombay 1.

For MALARIA, INFLUENZA and All Sorts of FEVERS

Batliwalla Ague Mixture

& PILLS

Can be had from all Chemists.

Sole Selling Agents:— P. M. PATNI & Co.

Tel. Address:—Ligature. Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

When Cholera Rages in Epidemic form

You can feel safe by using

CHLORODAK

—ELECTROLYTIC CHLORINE—

an effective but innocent agent for readily preventing the spread of cholera and other water-born diseases.

A few drops are sufficient to render 2 pitcherful of water free from cholera germs.

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY.

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 3, 1994
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 17, 1357
Parsi: Deh 14, 1307
Hightide: 1.27; 14.13
Lowtide: 7.19; 20.24
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

'B' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Committee of 'B' Ward D. C. C. will be held on Saturday, the 18th instant at 7-30 p.m. at Committee's Office.

SIOLIMNENSES ASSOCIATION

The Annual Feast of St. Anthony, Patron of Siolim, will be celebrated at the Church of Our Lady of Health, Cavel, on Sunday, the 19th instant with a Solemn High Mass, Sermon and Exposition, followed by the annual general meeting at the Catholic Library Hall.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUNDS

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'E' Ward will meet near the Byculla Fire Brigade Station on Saturday, the 18th instant at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time. In the event of there being very heavy rains, the visit may be postponed.

POSTAL NOTICE

Packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for British East Africa, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all mails for Portuguese East Africa (and Lawrenzo Marques) per s.s. 'Takliwa' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Parcel mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st June 1938

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 22nd June, 1938.

Packet mails (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius, and all letter mails for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 22nd June, 1938, for despatch by the above steamer

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Last of the Mohicans" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Victoria The Great" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krisana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Penitentiary" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"For Valour" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dynamite" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dhruva" Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"Broadway Melody of 1938"' Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Hurricane" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Time as usual.
REGAL—"Green Light" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"State Express" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"This'll make You Whistle" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Prithvi-Putra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY, BOMBAY

The Society's Shet Dharamsey Govindji Thackersey High School reopened on the 6th instant, after the summer vacation. Applications for free-studentships are invited from poor students belonging to the Gujarati and Marathi communities, so as to reach him not later than the 25th instant. Preference will be given to poor students of the Bhatia community.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS FUND

The Catholic Women's Committee are promoting another function in aid of the Fund. An Operetta "The Kingdom for a Laugh" will be staged by the students of St. Isabel's School at St. Xavier's College Hall on Saturday, the 18th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Tickets at popular prices are available at the usual places and from members of the Committee; also at the door.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will preside and give away the prizes for the lucky numbered programmes.

ASHADHI FAIR AT PANDHARPUR

Need Of Anti-Cholera Inoculation For Pilgrims

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur will be held from 4th to 13th July and the principal day falls on 8th July 1938.

Arrangements are made at all Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for free inoculation against cholera of the intending pilgrims who will be given a certificate of inoculation by the Medical Officer. This certificate should be carefully preserved and produced at Pandharpur when the pilgrims visit that centre of pilgrimage. Uninoculated persons may be prevented from entering that place during the fair but inoculation will be performed free at that time if the pilgrim wishes to qualify himself for the entry.

All intending pilgrims are informed of the facilities available at the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for inoculation and they are also warned that unless they produce the inoculation certificate they may have to submit to inoculation at Pandharpur which they may cause them inconvenience.

GEETA CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Bhagwat Gita at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, at Khar on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 9 a.m. (S. T.). All are cordially invited to attend.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THURS., 16th:—
ERROL FLYNN
in
"GREEN LIGHT"
FRI., 17th:—
PAUL MUNI
in
"LIFE OF LOUIS PASTEUR"

LATE MR. DALAL

Standing Committee's Tribute

Mr. A. P. Sabawala, Chairman, Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation referred to the sad death of Mr. Bomanji M. Dalal, a prominent share broker.

He said Mr. Bomanji Dalal belonged to a family whose connection with the financial world stretches back to the middle of the last century. The firm of Messrs. Merwanji and Sons, have had a well merited high reputation as financiers and brokers in the whole of Western India. He was the principal broker of many business magnates, many public institutions, industrial concerns and Indian States. The Municipality also benefited greatly by his advice which was invaluable in carrying through several financial transactions. His death removes from the financial sphere of the city a really able adviser. May his soul rest in peace.

BUILDING WORKERS' STRIKE

A building workers strike has been in progress for nearly three months, on a plot near the Shivaji Park.

It is stated that the contractor disappeared a few days ago. Though the Engineers of the work, Messrs. Wagle and Bhadarker, called in other contractors to take up the work, it is stated nobody was willing to do so under the circumstances.

It is also stated that the contractor had taken part payment.

The workers refused Rs. 500 offered by the Engineers as they had to receive about Rs. 3,000 by way of wages.

HINDUSTANI READER

MADRAS, June 15.

After going through the "Hindustani Reader" prepared for the Madras schools, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has written to Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier of Madras, as follows:

"My Dear Rajaji,

"I have gone through the manuscript of the 'Hindustani Reader.' You can make use of it with the fullest confidence. The language used in it is, in fact, a true specimen of the language which has the natural right to become the inter-provincial language.

"Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) "A. K. AZAD"

BRUTAL MURDER FOR ORNAMENTS

Death Sentence Confirmed By High Court

The sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Panch Mahals on Chhelia Chunthia was confirmed by the High Court.

The accused was convicted of the murder of one Punia Kalia at Dhanal village on January 3 last.

The motive for the offence appeared to be robbery.

The accused and the deceased were both employed as watchmen to keep a watch over the fields of their masters.

On the night of the offence, the deceased was sleeping in his field when the accused, armed with a 'dharia', brutally attacked him with the weapon, after which he removed from his victim's person an ornament worth Rs. 7 which he was wearing at the time.

In sentencing the accused, the Sessions Judge commented on the brutality of the offence and the absence of any extenuating circumstances.

WEDDING PRESENTS IN G. I. P. WORKSHOPS

Works Manager's Order For Refund

As a result of the agitation by the G. I. P. Railway Union in regard to the collection of wedding presents by circulating a subscription list in the Boiler Shop of the Parel Workshop for the marriage of a Chargeman in another Section, the Chief Mechanical Engineer (C. M. E.) of the Railway has passed orders. The order was communicated to the Works Manager of the Shop.

The order stated that in case anybody proved the above allegation, and his subscription was not returned by them, the same should be returned immediately, such collections being illegal under the Government servants' conduct rules.

The Works Manager would investigate into the matter.

INSURANCE CO.'S PETITION TO HIGH COURT

Mr. Justice Somjee at the High Court granted the petition of the Aryan Life Assurance Society Ltd., asking for the Court's sanction for a scheme of reconstruction.

The company was incorporated in 1930 without any share capital under an arrangement by which the liability of members in case of winding up was limited to Rs. 25 per head.

According to the last balance sheet of the company, its total business was Rs. 7,40,756 carrying a premium of Rs. 35,592.

In the petition it was stated that the directors had hardly any funds for extending the business. They, therefore, proposed to convert the company into a company limited by shares with a nominal capital of Rs. one lakh divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each to be issued and offered to members of the company. The scheme of reconstruction was approved by a majority of the members as well as the policy-holders.

His lordship sanctioned the scheme subject to the modification that the minimum subscription on which the directors should proceed with the allotment of shares should be Rs. 2,500 shares, that is on receipt of Rs. 12,500 in cash.

LATE MR. NANABHAI LAXMAN

Schools' Committee Adjourns As Mark Of Respect

The Schools' Committee adjourned its meeting without transacting any business on Wednesday, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Nanabhai Laxman, a former member of the Committee.

CONGRESS-ZAMINDAR FIGHT

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

A straight fight between the Congress candidate Mr. Shriratrain Shukla and the Zamindar candidate Mr. Surajpal Singh will take place for the first time in the Fyzabad bye-election to the Assembly. This is regarded as a test fight as Government's agrarian legislation is before the tenants now.

It is understood Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has nominated Mr. Shukla against the decision of the Provincial Committee but in accordance with the wishes of the District Congress Committee.

Khan Sahib Hajee Haideralli Hajee Bachooally, has been elected vice-Chairman of the Port Haj Committee, Bombay.

HAJ COMMITTEE OFFICE-BEARERS

The Port Haj Committee met in the Head Police Office, Bombay, on Tuesday, with Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, in the chair. Besides transacting routine business, the Committee elected its chairman and vice-chairman for the ensuing year.

Mr. Smith was re-elected chairman, and Khan Saheb Haji Halderali, Haj Bachualli and Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay were elected vice-chairmen. The chairman paid a tribute to Khan Bahadur Haji Hassanalli, one of the retiring vice-chairmen, who for some time had been chairman of the Committee. He was elected vice-chairman for three successive years.

Mr. Smith eulogised the services rendered by Khan Bahadur Haji Hassanalli to the pilgrims and to the Committee, and desired that the Committee should place its appreciation of his meritorious services on record.

DHOBIS' STRIKE CALLED OFF

DELHI, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Workers' League, a meeting of "dhobis" of New Delhi and Old Delhi was held on Friday. The meeting was largely attended and continued throughout the whole night.

It was decided that Sh. Chando Bibi and Mr. Fazle Karim would open negotiations with the Secretary of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, with the object of getting those demands fulfilled, which were not covered in the memorandum, issued by the Committee.

On Saturday Sh. Chando Bibi with two other workers' representatives had a discussion with the Municipal Secretary, Mr. J. E. Thakerdas, for about 3 hours. Regarding the realisation of licence fee for 6 months from the "dhobis" and the issuing of licence for 4 months, he admitted that it was a clerical mistake. As to the demand of reducing the licence fee of the "dhobis", he said that the matter would be reconsidered at the general meeting of the Committee to be held on Thursday and it would be convenient if the "dhobis" would pay the fees at least quarterly instead of making monthly payment. It was further agreed that the "dhobis" would not be molested for not having their licence renewed as long as this point was not finally settled by the General Committee.

Under the auspices of the Workers' League, another meeting was held on Saturday afternoon at Hanuman Mandir, New Delhi, under the presidency of Sh. Chando Bibi. All the terms were explained to the "dhobis" and they unanimously resolved to resume work from Sunday.

VICEROY'S DEPARTURE FOR LONDON

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Wednesday, says:—

His Excellency the Most Honourable Victor Alexander John Hope, Marquess of Linlithgow, P.C., K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy and Governor General of India, will arrive at the Ballard Pier Station by Special Train on Saturday, the 26th June, 1938, 'en route' to England. The arrival will be private.

2. His Excellency the Viceroy will, on arrival, be received by His Excellency the Governor. The following officers will also be in attendance:—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the Commander, Bombay District, and Staff, a representative of the Royal Indian Navy, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Sheriff of Bombay.

3. His Excellency will leave Bombay by the s.s. 'Carthage' which is due to sail on the same day. The departure will be private.

4. A salute of 31 guns will be fired when His Excellency arrives at the Ballard Pier Station, and also when the s.s. 'Carthage' passes the Saluting Battery.

5 The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will arrange for the maintenance of order.

6. Morning dress will be worn by Civil Officers.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

The present blot on Bandra's escutcheon is the Bandra slaughter-house. This now calls for better care and scientific management.

It will be recalled that in 1922 a scheme was formulated for the transfer of this slaughter-house to Bombay, but nothing came of it.

It will be noticed that the grounds of the slaughter-house are always strewn with offal on which thousands of vultures feast. The houses in which the slaughter of animals is done, present a dirty appearance. There is not a sign of lime-wash or any other disinfectant which would help to do away with the odour of stale blood lying about in varying stages of decomposition.

The move to shift this slaughter-house amidst the woodland of Trombay, was a very sensible one, which would help considerably to better the health conditions of Bandra, and the Bombay Municipality under whose management the slaughter-house is, would do well to reconsider the proposed move.

LOWER GRADED MEAT

Having a slaughter-house in the Suburbs, one would imagine that the Suburbs would get a better meat supply than the City, but in reality the Suburbs get lower grade of meat supply than the City.

In fairness to the residents of Bandra who are forced to tolerate the nasty smell that greets them either by road or rail in the evenings while entering Bandra, the management of the slaughter-house would do well to at least supply them first class graded meat.

NOTICE TO BANDRA RESIDENTS

With the Monsoon house-breaking cases and thefts show a surprising rise in the Bandra Municipal area.

To put a stop to this house-breaking toll, the Bandra Police have requested all residents to inform them when residents go out. The police will arrange to send constables to keep a watch over the house.

LANTERN LECTURE.

On Sunday, June 19, at 6-45 p. m., Dr. O. Urchs, M.D. (Prague), the Manager of Havero Trading Company, Bombay, is to deliver a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on the Austro-German Reunion, in the Bandra Gymkhana Pavilion.

This lecture is open to the general public and is to be presided over by Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Central) ex-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce. Admission to this is free.

Cochin Letter

NON-STOPPAGE OF FERRY BOATS

British Cochin Municipality Takes Action

(From Our Correspondent.)

ERNAKULAM, (By Mail)

The discontinuance of the practice of stopping ferry-boats from Ernakulam touching the customs jetty in British Cochin at specified hours in mornings and evenings and the situation created by a communication from the Harbour Engineer-in-chief in the progress of reconstruction of the Calvatti Bridge, in British Cochin, which connects Mattencheri-Cochin and British Cochin were discussed at the first meeting of the new, British Cochin Municipality on Monday. Mr. K. J. Harschel, Congress Chairman presided.

It might be understood that the Harbour Engineer-in-chief sent a note to the Municipality drawing the attention of the Municipality to the Madras Government' Order in 1915 which stated that "Agents of Railway administration in the Province will be requested to consult the Marine Department (the Presidency Port Officer or the Port Officer concerned) whenever a railway bridge is to be constructed across a river at a point within 15 miles from its mouth. Similar action should be taken by the Officers of the P.W.D. before starting the construction of road-bridges.

The Chairman stated that the Madras Government Order quoted applied only to railway bridges across a river and that the order was not applicable; in this particular case since the bridge was going to be reconstructed over a small canal and as such the chairman advised the Council to refer the matter to the Madras Government. As regards the discontinuance of stopping ferry boats at the Customs Jetty thereby causing great hardship to employees of firms in British Cochin, the Council appointed a committee for effective action.

BOOSTER PUMP FOR DRINKING WATER.

The Council also reaffirmed its previous resolution to bear the entire cost of Rs. 24,000 for the installation of a booster pump for the supply of drinking water to British Cochin. The Madras Government had asked the Cochin Government whether they would share a portion of the cost for the installation of the pump and the Cochin Government replied in the negative.

Mr. H. Grubb, Cochin Aviator, has been granted permission to use the Vypeen reclamation as a landing ground for his Hornet Moth 'plane for a period of 6 months. The area of the ground is 600 by 300 yards and avitators from Madras expressed great satisfaction who landed on the ground. Mr. Grubb has covered 23,000 miles.

LAW COLLEGE FOR COCHIN

Dr. A. R. Menon, a member of the Retrenchment Committee had suggested to the Government of Cochin the feasibility of establishing a Law College in Cochin where he maintained conditions were almost similar to those obtain in Travancore which had a Law College. He was of the view that such an institution could be run with success in Cochin also. It is understood that the Government of Cochin are now making a preliminary examination of this recommendation with special reference to the financial aspect of the scheme and other connected problems.

Fifteen candidates were elected unopposed to the Cochin Legislative Council and seven of them belong to the Cochin State Congress Party and six are independents. Only two candidates have been returned so far by the Cochin Congress. Now elections are to take place in respect of 23 constituencies.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward passengers).	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.

Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

On an application made by Mr. Krishna Gopal Garg, Secretary of the All-India Marwari Karyakarta Sammelan, the City Magistrate of Ajmer has ordered Messrs Brij Mohan and Chand Mal, Mahajans of Ajmer, to show cause why the proposed marriage of their alleged minor offsprings should not be prohibited.

"ONLY ONE THING FOR RHEUMATISM"

Sufferer Follows Good Advice and Takes Kruschen

PAIN HAS NOW DISAPPEARED

The writer of the following letter had a bad attack of rheumatism, and was advised to take Kruschen. He did so, with the usual happy results, and describes his experiences in the following words:—

"About two years ago I developed a violent attack of rheumatism in my left shoulder blade. I tried all sorts of remedies, but with no results, until one day my brother-in-law on hearing of my suffering exclaimed "There is only one thing to cure rheumatism! That is—Kruschen Salts!" I decided to purchase a bottle, and for the first week took a teaspoonful in a glass of hot water each morning, immediately on rising. The pain gradually disappeared as though it had been massaged away, and has now gone entirely. After the first week I reduced the quantity to about a quarter of a teaspoonful. I am still taking my early morning dose and intend to continue, as I feel convinced that it is keeping me fit."—J.G.B.

Rheumatic conditions are the result of an excess of uric acid in the body. Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts have the power of dissolving uric acid crystals. Other ingredients of these Salts assist Nature to expel the dissolved crystals through the natural channels.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

PATHE
The Finest Theatre In Bombay!
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents THE HURRICANE by the authors of "Mutiny on the Bounty"
Also
"DERBY 1938"
DON'T MISS IT! 'Ph. 41561.

EROS 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAST CHANCE
TO-DAY ONLY!
The Year's Most Scorching Blast of Thrills are Yours in this Mightiest of Prison Dramas:
PENITENTIARY
Featuring:
JOHN HOWARD,
JEAN PARKER,
WALTER CONNOLLY
FROM TO-MORROW:
FOR 3 DAYS ONLY
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE
"LADY TUBBS"
with ALICE BRADY, DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, ANITA LOUISE.

CAPITOL
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
N B.—Concessions to School Parties.
At last! The true story of a glorious Queen and her Prince Consort
VICTORIA THE GREAT
Anna NEAGLE · Anton WALBROOK
H. B. WARNER · WALTER RILLA
One of the greatest pictures ever made. With many wondrous scenes in TECHNICOLOR.
Also
"THE DERBY 1938"

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TOM WALLS
RALPH LYNN
in their latest laugh-riot
"FOR VALOUR"
By BEN TRAVERS

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1938

U. P. GOVERNMENT ON LABOUR REFORM

We publish elsewhere in this issue the U. P. Government's lengthy resolution on the Cawnpore Textile Inquiry Report. The Resolution is designed and calculated to ease the present tension in the Cawnpore textile mills, while doing full justice to all the parties concerned. It accepts the more urgent and less controversial recommendations of the Committee, but reserves final decisions on the others, pending special detailed investigation thereon. Before considering the specific recommendations, either accepted by the Government or reserved for further scrutiny, we would draw special attention to a fundamental general principle laid down by the Committee and unreservedly endorsed by the Government. It is that while the profit motive as a stimulus to economic enterprise has got to be recognised, at the same time the position of the worker, the all-essential human factor in industry, must equally be safeguarded and secured. It is often contended that Labour reform must not go faster than the industry can bear. It is at least equally true to contend that no industry should be allowed to profiteer by sacrificing the essential interests of Labour.

Moderate Recommendations

The most important and most urgent recommendation of the Textile Inquiry Committee is with regard to wages. The Committee recommended a graded rise of 10 to 12 per cent. in the general wage level and the Government claim to be "fully satisfied that the textile industry in Cawnpore under the present conditions can easily stand the rise." It may be noted that even after the rise is effected the Cawnpore wage level would be appreciably lower than the one in Bombay, when every allowance is made for the difference in the local conditions. The Committee erred, if it did, on the side of moderation in recommending only a 10 to 12 per cent. rise. And it is not at all surprising that even the "Times of India" thinks that Cawnpore millowners would be well-advised to accept this rise if only "on a tentative basis". Even a tentative acceptance of the rise by the millowners will do them more good than the defiant attitude they displayed a few days ago. In recommending a minimum wage of Rs. 1b, too, the Committee erred on the side of moderation. Government have accepted the figure and we feel confident that the millowners too will do so. It is obvious that this figure, like most other recommendations, is to be adopted "on a tentative basis".

Plea For Co-operation

The main reason why the Committee recommended and the Government adopted only a slight rise in wages is to leave a due margin for other essential Labour welfare measures which also affect costs of production. There is, for instance, the recommendation of leave with full pay for 21 days. The U. P. Government have naturally full sympathy for this reform and pertinently point out that even the Government of India recommended to the International Labour Office the grant of leave with full pay for fifteen days. Indeed action is being taken in this respect in various parts of the country. The U. P. Government propose to go into this question more thoroughly before taking final decisions. A humane reform like this should not be long delayed. The Government accept many of the Committee's recommendations on Labour welfare with regard to housing, conveyance, etc., and appeal to the factories to extend their full support and co-operation. If Government and the representatives of the employers and workers could consider the whole problem in a spirit of co-operation, many of the difficulties confronting it could be solved more or less smoothly. The mere fact that a huge strike is on need not make such a consideration of the problem impossible.

Hindu Divorce Bill

We cordially support the Bill regarding the right of Hindu women to divorce, which Dr. Deshmukh proposes to introduce in the Central Assembly. That the Hindu marriage institution is in need of a reorientation has been stressed by all social reformers for many decades now. Particularly, the absence of the right of divorce in a polygamous society constitutes the gravest injustice to Hindu women and their demand for dissolution of the marriage in certain well-defined circumstances is bound to receive the support of all those who value reason and fairplay more than religious dogma and social convention. The lives of thousands of innocent women have been blighted by the one-sided severity of the Hindu marriage code. The marital double standard which operates at present in Hindu society can be tolerated no longer by our enlightened men and women and we trust that Dr. Deshmukh's Bill will receive the cordial support of all progressive-minded members of the Central Assembly. Baroda has already blazed the trail in this respect and the introduction of such a just and necessary reform ought to be postponed no longer in British India, in spite of the opposition it may evoke from orthodoxy.

The First Test

The First Test has provided a very fitting opening for the present series of matches between England and Australia. More records were created at Nottingham during the last week-end than anywhere else in the past; and the draw, even if disappointing from the spectators' point of view, was well deserved by both the sides. The myth of the decadence of English cricket has been very convincingly exploded by the splendid display of Paynter, Barnett, Hutton and Compton, the last two being newcomers to the Test, and this will cause genuine satisfaction not only in England but also in Australia and, we may add, in India too. Bradman and his men, though they were outshone by their opponents, have more than maintained their reputation and the Don particularly has silenced his critics by proving that he can be as much a dour defender as a dashing hitter. The stone-walling tactics adopted by him were the obvious thing to do in the circumstances, and the barracking to which the Australian players were subjected is thus to be deplored. One can even legitimately ask if more than eight hundred runs by seventeen batsmen can be called stone-walling at all. The result reveals rather the failure of the bowlers than the supremacy of the batsmen. The remaining matches of the rubber will now be keenly watched by cricket-lovers everywhere.

CONSOLS OF THE EAST

Possibilities Of The Coconut

(By O. B. De Silva-Vijemani B.Sc. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law.)

Till recently, that is till the world began to wobble round the Rome-Berlin axis, consols were treated as a sound investment. Speculators turned to them when they were in search of a good nest-egg; for consols were none of those jerky commercial holdings that shot up and down and sideways with every little rumour from the Alpe or the Argentine. They, more than anything else, represented the conservative might and financial stability of a great Empire. They were consolidated, as far as stocks could be consolidated, upon the entire annual revenues of Great Britain. And as anyone could see, "consols" was an abbreviation, a sort of pet name for a class of well-behaved stock that gave a steady three to three-and-a-half per cent to its holders.

Early Monopoly

So, with consols meaning stability, and all other things being equal, an exasperated British merchant, surveying the uncertainties of Eastern trade, looking at the fluctuations of exchanges, monsoons, and commodity prices decided that certainty lay only with coconuts, and dubbed their varied manifestations of copra, oil, coir, desiccated nut, spirits, and much else, "the consols of the East." For half a century afterwards that typically Anglo-Saxon compliment held good. It held good till the alarums of war began to sound and a famous scowl began to frighten Europe. Then in sheer self-protection each industry took to merger and consolidation, rationalisation, both vertical and horizontal; and Europe, the portion that got the jitters, became one vast ring buying cheap substitutes against coconuts. The "consols of the East" have not been quite the same since.

Hard Times

They hove slumped as they have never slumped before. They have been hit in the midribs by the sperm whale and every other whale in the ocean. They have been shouldered out by soya-bean and palm kernal, in a vulgar burst of gate-crashing in the world market by the commoner oil seeds. In any case the finest edible oil in the world could not go on being pumped indefinitely into the vats of the soap-kings. The abuse of good food could not last for ever. And as out of evil cometh forth good, so coconuts began again to be recognised as an article of food and not an ingredient of the wash. For India that has been a good things. It has become possible now, to make up the vitamin deficiency that is so noticeable in the Indian dietary, with the coconuts' rich contents.

Hundred Uses

The coconut contains every vitamin essential for health. It is the staff of life to the inhabitants of Travancore, Ceylon, the East Indies and the South Sea Isles. It is put to a hundred uses. It provides food and shelter. From root to frond every bit of the tree is used. And where there is a surplus of it, it becomes a valuable cash crop. Why then can't its manifold blessings be conferred on the hot, sterile wastes of eastern and northern India? Why can't it be given its proper place in the agricultural economy of the Indian village? The coconut will save India as no other tree can.

Dry Grain Crop

From the while glistening wastes of Dhanushkodi to the swamps of Bengal, from Orissa to the red sandstone deserts of Rajputana, millions and millions of acres lie fallow during the greater part of the year. With the rains a grain crop is raised and the land reverts to a torrid barrenness thereafter. The sun beats down upon the unprotected earth, and a heat that is beyond endurance begins to oppress man and beast throughout the land. The terrific temperatures registered on the eastern coast and the north and centre of India, can be directly traced to this wasteful cultivation. The dry grain crop has been the unrecognised curse of this country. Public opinion moulded by determined propaganda alone can lift this curse. And if the misery that is attendant upon this evil circumstance is to disappear within a measurable space of time, then propaganda must start right now.

A Better Crop

A great deal of agricultural experiment directed to this problem has been taking place recently under official auspices. Soil conditions and crop rotations are being thoroughly investigated, mostly in Northern India. There are not noticeable, however, any experiments with cassava or manioc in these rotations. This tuber can be made to meet the problem of food reserves during the fallow months, the problem of elimination of the grain crop wherever there is not sufficient water to justify that crop. Besides cassava

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

THE NEXT VICE-CHANCELLOR

Some Principles Of Selection

By A Graduate

The results of some of the more important of the University examinations have just been declared. They are very satisfactory, for the greatest optimist could not have expected anything more than a 71 per cent. result in the B.A., and over 50 in the matric.

Our attention somehow instinctively turns to some other matters relating to the University. One important detail that is likely to come up for consideration one of these days is the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor.

It is of course not known whether the present Vice-Chancellor will offer his services again and whether, if they are so offered, the Governor, in whom the power of appointment lies, will allow him to sacrifice himself once more for the cause of youth. I am not concerned with these personal probabilities.

Wanted A Change

There are certain fundamental ideas which I would like to stress, whoever may be in the running for the next appointment. The first is that a change is always healthy, but it is essential when that change is long overdue. The man at the head of a University should not stay so long in that office that he begins to be associated with that office and that office alone. For then the students begin to look upon him as nothing more than a somewhat superior college professor, who has been promoted to a slightly higher position. One would not like our Vice-Chancellors ever to convey that impression. Therefore a change is necessary. The second idea which I would like to stress is that the Vice-Chancellor should be a man of culture and not of politics. He should be one who has devoted his life and energy to the cultural advancement of youth and of this country, a man of great learning, a scholar, to whom this honour of being Vice-Chancellor should be given as an appreciation of his services to the nation. I would like the Vice-Chancellorship to be as valued a distinction as the Order of Merit is.

Must Command Respect

Therefore, we must not be content with a man who is merely mediocre because he can conduct a meeting with reasonable ability. It is not enough that a man should be a good Committee-man and that he should be familiar with procedure at Committees. We want something much more than that. We want to look up at our Vice-Chancellor, to be able to recognise him as we pass him in the streets and instinctively to want to take off our hats to him as a mark of respect which is spontaneous and which comes from within ourselves. But it is not always possible to feel like doing that, and that is why one would like to see a personality in charge of our University who will command that respect.

No Politics

A Vice-Chancellor should not, during his term of office, take part in any politics, no matter of what variety they are. He should be able to make up his mind before he accepts that office whether he wants to make speeches on a political platform or to accept the high honour that is being offered to him. He might be a Socialist or a Liberal or anything else at heart. He might even have taken part in politics. But so long as he is in the office of Vice-Chancellor, he must refrain from making any political speeches or taking part in any activities of that nature. This is one of the fundamental principles on which the Vice-Chancellors of all the more important Universities are appointed. One would not dream of seeing the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford taking part in an annual general meeting of a local Liberal Party, and to speak there. He would thereby be laying himself to attack by anyone and everyone who might not agree with his political views and the Vice-Chancellor must be like the Speaker of the House of Commons, above reproach and above attack. Once he forfeits that privilege, and is attacked, it is not too healthy for the University, whose destiny he is to guide.

This fact more than any other makes it essential that the next man should be chosen with great care.

No Ex-officio Chancellor

There is also the question of the way in which the Vice-Chancellor is appointed. It seems somewhat unfair that the Chancellor of a University should be an ex-officio appointment and that he should then go on to appoint on his own responsibility a man, who may be quite unacceptable both to the professors and the students, as Vice-Chancellor. A time has come when the Chancellorship should be given to men who are known and respected in India other than as Governors. He may or may not be a politician. The Chancellor for many years of the Cambridge University has been Lord Baldwin, even when he was Prime Minister of England and the present Foreign Secretary is now Chancellor of Oxford, even as Lord Grey of Falloden was. But these are figureheads. They have nothing to do with the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor or the administration of the University. They would not hold their office very long if they interfered. It is perhaps because the Chancellorship itself is so unsatisfactorily passed down from Governor to Governor that the Vice-Chancellorship remains in the hands of one person so long.

Respect Students' Wishes

Conditions have changed since the days when all this was a mere formality. The students who come to study at this University are also different. They are no longer like "dumb driven cattle". It is only natural that they should ask for a Vice-Chancellor and a Chancellor after their heart. But they are not so worried about the Chancellorship as they are

(Continued on page 11, col. 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT

So Mr. Neville Chamberlain did make a statement. But it is a statement which is even more remarkable as a betrayal than Reuter's forecast. What Mr. Chamberlain said as the head of a Government, one of the first duties of which is to protect the lives and interests of its own nationals, does honour only to him. He admitted that General Franco's attacks on British ships were wanton and deliberate, and he even registered indignation at the outrages. But thereafter he literally went over to the side of Franco as against his own people—an occurrence which has not many parallels in the history of any decent Government in the world which is also conscious of its duties and responsibilities at least to its own people. Mr. Chamberlain said: "Two proposals have been made, which, if practicable, may go some way towards a cessation of the bombing of British ships in Spain." One was provision of safety zones and, second—proposed by Franco and, therefore, definitely favourable to him—was that ports in Spanish Government territory, outside the zone of military operations, should be allotted to British with unhindered entry and egress. What does Mr. Chamberlain do?

BETRAYING HIS OWN PEOPLE

He rejects both because effective protection "might result in a wide extension of the present conflict." So Mr. Chamberlain has proceeded to do something more helpful for General Franco. He has warned British ships not to enter Spanish ports! Mr. Chamberlain has been trying unashamedly to secure belligerent rights for General Franco. Pending that he is going to constitute himself an agent of the Spanish rebel and do his job for him even against the interests of Britishers' themselves. A Prime Minister who is guilty of such abominable behaviour against his own people deserves summary dismissal. But so great is the demoralisation of those who support him in Parliament that he can get away with anything. Or is it that these M.P.'s prefer to be miserable creatures of Fascism rather than be honourable champions at least of the rights of their own people, if not democracy?

AMERICAN DENUNCIATION

An interesting situation has been created by a group of six peace organisations in America who work through the National Council for the prevention of war. Referring to Mr. Cordell Hull's appeal against the exportation of bombers, they have appealed for an embargo on all munition exports everywhere and particularly denounced Britain's purchase of 400 American aeroplanes. Mr. Cordell Hull's appeal is, of course, based on different considerations and the National Council for the Prevention of War wants America to keep out of any war, whatever its nature. But the denunciation of the sale of American 'planes to Britain is doubly justified because the transaction is with a country which persistently refuses to disclose its policy. America which openly stands for the defence of democracy had—and still has—a golden opportunity to press Britain to define how and against what her armaments are to be used. In the meantime Mr. Cordell Hull has been well caught by the National Council for the Prevention of War

NO CONTRADICTION

While laying the foundation stone of the Jawahar Mills at Salem, the Hon. Mr. Giri, the Madras Minister of Industries, did well to explain the apparent contradiction between the interests of Khadi and Indian mill cloth. Many people often prefer to be surprised that the Congress should preach the cult of the Khadi and at the same time support the cause of the Indian mills. They say it is blowing hot and cold simultaneously. A moment's thought will show, however, that not only can the interests of Khaddar and mill-cloth be reconciled but also that they are really complementary. While Khaddar cannot be surpassed as a subsidiary industry for the millions of our agriculturists and is thus rightly placed in the forefront of our national programme by Mahatma Gandhi, it is equally obvious that the Indian mill industry has to play a vital part in making India economically self-sufficient. It is significant, indeed, that the growth of Indian textiles mills has proceeded "pari passu" with the growth of the Indian national movement. Now that Congress is in power in six of the provinces, the interests of both Khadi and the Indian mill industry will be actively safeguarded and advanced, as far as it may lie in the power of the provincial governments to do so.

Combat The Unwanted Ratio

Mr. G. C. Presswala, M.Com., writes:—

That the President of the Indian National Congress has taken up the challenge thrown out by the Government of India on the question of the ratio should be a matter of all-round jubilation. I would also compliment the "Bombay Chronicle" for giving prominence to this controversy in its widely-read columns. The average Indian little knows how vitally the rupee-sterling ratio affects him; it is therefore the duty of those conversant with its intricacies to interest him in this important question.

Since England went off the gold standard and thus exercised her right to alter her rate of exchange, perhaps more countries have demonstrated the possession of such a right than not. The United States of America, Japan, Germany, Italy and France are the other important world-powers who did not find it beneficial to maintain the old ratio and followed suit with England. Even France and other Latin countries which for a long time persisted in sticking to the gold standard had to yield to economic and financial forces. One would argue that the gold value of the rupee also was decreased in the corresponding proportion as a result of the depreciation of the sterling. No one denies that fact. But the main question is whether the proportion of depreciation should be determined by a currency of another country especially that of one standing to gain by an adverse adjustment or whether it should depend upon the economic and financial exigencies of the country concerned.

England must have found a

(Continued on page 11 Col 3)

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The Government, therefore, had repeated the warning to the British Shipping of last November that while they would be afforded protection on the high seas, they would only enter ports liable to military attack at their own risk."

Mr. Chamberlain's final word of cheer to British shipping.

* * * *

The Raja of Pirpur (a Taluqdar of Oudh) is making a triumphal tour—complete with processions, and public meetings—of the Central Provinces gathering Muslim "grievances" on behalf of the Muslim League.

To return the compliment, how would it be if a kisan leader from the C. P. toured Oudh, particularly the Pirpur State, investigating kisan grievances on behalf of Kisan Sabha?

* * * *

Interviewed regarding rumours of his leaving the Bengal Cabinet Mr. Nausher Ali (Proja Party) said "I am never going to resign. That is all I can tell you."

This flat refusal must embarrass Mr. Fazlul Haq still more.

By the way, we now note that he has found a way out. But that too is full of danger. Suppose Nazimuddin butts in and gets invited?

* * * *

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi demands that the Governor withhold assent to the Bengal Tenancy Bill because it alters the character of the Permanent Settlement.

It only remains for us to add that Sir Abdul Halim is one of the most prominent of Muslim "leaders" and a great admirer of the Great Leader, too.

* * * *

"The Muslim League", says Sir Abdullah Haroon, "is unanimously of the view that the Congress is now dealing with us as if it were the sovereign power with a militant mentality."

Coming, as the statement does, from a member of the Executive it must be treated with the respect due to an authoritative declaration on behalf of the League.

* * * *

Now someone should answer contradicting Sir Abdullah so that the "Muslim League" may be enabled to accuse Congress of being provoking.

Otherwise the League will denounce the Congress for being deliberately unhelpful and placing obstacles in the way of the League's discharging its duty of vilifying the Congress

* * * *

ORISSA GOVERNOR'S ASSENT TO BILL

Relief To Small Holders.
—Headlines.

What a sad betrayal.

* * * *

Self vs. "Subordinate" Self

Mr. Oliver Stanley declared that in view of the failure of Indo-Lancashire trade talks the British Government will enter into direct negotiations with the Government of India.

Sir Md. Zafrullah is already there knocking at the door of Whitehall only begging to be allowed to occupy the carpet with India's apologies.

* * * *

Hammond has been invited to Captain England in the second Test too.

This is too bad. Quite inexcusable, in fact, seeing that no less than three experts out of three hundred or so and headed by Mr. Sewell himself have condemned him for the fatal blunder of not having the new ball before lunch in Australia's first innings.

The M.C.C. Selection Committee must be dismissed.

* * * *

'Mamma, do angels have wings?'
'Yes, dear', replied the mother.
'And can angels fly, mamma?'
'Yes, dear.'
'Daddy said nurse was an angel last night. When will she fly?'
'To-morrow', replied the mother

Call For Voluntary Effort In Rural Education

BOMBAY GOVT. TO AID LITERACY SCHOOLS

Jobless Matriculates Can Be Profitably Utilised For One-Teacher Institutions

A resolution of the Bombay Government says:—

"Of the 21,568 towns and villages in the Bombay Province about 12,693 villages are still without primary schools. The problem of providing educational facilities in these villages presents many difficulties. Although nearly 300 of these villages have a population of 950 or more, comparatively few of them and other smaller villages from compact units. They are generally aggregates of a number of small scattered hamlets where access is sometimes difficult from one to the other, especially during the rainy season. It is very doubtful how far 8,371 of these 12,693 villages which have a population below 400 will be able to provide attendance adequate for the establishment of Local Board schools. The condition of Local Board schools is well known. The cost of opening and maintaining them in these villages would be prohibitive. Furthermore Government are not anxious, as long as stagnation and wastage continue so prominently in the average Local Board school, to add greatly to the number of such schools conducted by single teachers. Although single teacher school must continue for want of others in the meantime, Government do not look favourably on the establishment of Local Board schools manned by single teachers.

VOLUNTARY EFFORTS

These are the difficulties, and yet Government cannot afford to neglect these villages. If Government cannot give the benefit of a sound general education to these small villages all at once they can no longer deny them facilities for acquiring and maintaining literacy. Government have given very careful consideration to this problem and they are convinced that if mass illiteracy is to be liquidated it will not be wise to rely exclusively on existing agencies, schools and methods of instruction. Owing to the emphasis laid in the past on the encouragement of primary schools maintained by local bodies, private enterprise individually initiated and local experiments in primary education have been retarded so that the fine tradition of voluntary schools each developing in its own way and forming an integral part of the village economy has not been developed as it should.

The Government propose to give all possible encouragement to voluntary effort in the sphere of primary education. They are satisfied that throughout the Province people are eager to cooperate with and help the Government in expanding the provision for primary education. From all parts of the Province letters have been received offering suggestions and volunteering service. Individuals and associations have approached Government within the past few months with proposals for the opening of voluntary schools.

GOVERNMENT AID

The Government have, therefore, decided to give special encouragement in order to enable persons and associations to start voluntary schools in as many villages as possible. The Primary Education Act of 1923 provides for the recognition of and aid to such voluntary schools. These voluntary aided schools are for the purposes of grants required to be recognised and approved by the District School Boards or by Government and in common with schools maintained by the School Boards themselves are called "approved schools." For various reasons it has not been possible in the past to accelerate the development of these voluntary aided schools. But the Government now propose to launch a long range scheme for the establishment of such schools by which they will be able to aid a substantial number of these schools every year. Such aided schools will, as soon as they come into the category of "approved schools", be given capitation grants upto a certain fixed maximum sum in each case and in accordance with rules which will be framed by Government. The managements of these schools will be supplied with registers and forms free of cost.

Every effort will be taken to see that these voluntary aided schools are properly organised and efficiently managed. Refresher courses will be conducted in every district for the teachers of these aided schools. Headmasters of class A schools will be instructed to keep in touch with the Managers and teachers of aided schools within their areas and to give them necessary help and guidance. Supervising officers will be asked to pay frequent visits to aided schools, give demonstration lessons, and offer suggestions for the improvement of these schools without undue interference in the matter of examinations and promotions.

SIMPLIFIED COURSES

As most of these schools must necessarily be, at least for some years to come, one-teacher schools, Government intend to prepare simplified courses of studies for them. Model time tables will be provided to the managers, and a scheme of village libraries will be started by which it is hoped the literacy acquired at voluntary and Local Board schools will be satisfactorily maintained.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Government take this opportunity to appeal to all persons interested in rural education to start voluntary primary schools in their areas and have them approved by the school boards. Government desire that School Boards should dispose of applications from private agencies for approving their schools, within three months from the date of applicaion. Failing this Government themselves will consider the application on appeal from the private party concerned. Such persons should form associations to organise voluntary schools. Associtions can be formed for a taluka, part of a taluka or a whole district. Those interested may, if they choose, confine their work to their own village or they may form village committees for school purposes. It would, however, be easier for Government as well as for local authorities to negotiate and deal with associations organised on a district or taluka basis.

Village Panchayats should also be asked to take up this work. They should consider the village school as a part and parcel of village organisation and should make every effort to start and maintain a village school.

SELECTION OF TEACHERS

There should be no difficulty in finding suitable teachers for these schools. Young men who have passed the Matriculation Examination or have studied up to that stage will be available for service in some of the rural areas of the Province

In addition to those who have passed the Matriculation Examination others who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination now known as the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination may be available in large numbers. Every year more than a thousand boys appear for this examination from every district. 20,420 candidates appeared for the vernacular final examination in 1936-37 from all districts and 7,717 or 37.8 per cent came out successful. In addition to these candidate 1,221 appeared in the same year for the Urdu vernacular final examination and 489 or 40.0 per cent were declared successful.

Of these successful candidates hardly 5 per cent. succeed in obtaining posts as local board teachers. A considerable number it is estimated prefer taking up some rural occupation, especially agriculture. But very many of these young men fail to find employment or remain very partially employed in the villages scattered all over the Province, and this unemployment or lack of full employment presents a problem of the utmost gravity. Many of these young men can be successfully employed as teachers of aided schools in their own or nearby villages or hamlets. They can then earn a few rupees per month and supplement thereby the income of their families without leaving their homes or the neighbourhood. District or taluka associations or Village Committees specially organised for the running of aided schools can remunerate these teachers in such form as may be found convenient. Retired primary teachers may also be found available in a great many villages. These would prove very helpful as aided school teachers and Government would raise no objection to the employment of unqualified persons under special circumstances.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

It is not wise to insist on too high a standard in the matter of school buildings. As long as every primary school, whether Local Board or voluntary, is housed in a building affording adequate space, light, ventilation and shelter from the sun and rain no further restrictions may be considered desirable. Government are convinced that too rigid restrictions have in the past served as obstacles to the starting of schools and they do not propose to encourage such restrictions in future.

The main object of these aided schools is to impart literacy. Many of them, however, are likely to do considerable educational work that goes beyond this. Government hope that most of them will develop in differing and individual ways of their own and that some at least will function as community centres serving the needs and realising the aspirations of the rural population.

All Government officers concerned, particularly of the Educational and Revenue Departments, will be required to help, in every way possible, local private enterprise to start and maintain the proposed aided schools. They can induce villagers to allow the use of temples or other public buildings in the villages for such schools. Government have also decided to provide substantial sums in their annual budgets to enable local authorities to assist voluntary schools. It is earnestly hoped that the public will respond to this appeal and co-operate with Government in the expansion of primary education. All letters and enquiries in response to this appeal should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Province, Poona."

DO NOT SEND FOR A BOTTLE

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11 Killed In Air Raids

Rebels Bomb Valencia And Castellon

MADRID, June 14.

It is claimed here that Castellon is still holding out. It is unofficially stated that the rebel warships "Cervera" and "Canarias" shelled Castellon in the morning but driven off by Spanish republican war 'planes.

Three air-raids were carried out on Valencia to-day during which 90 bombs were dropped. Sixty houses were destroyed. Three persons were killed and 21 injured while air-raids on villages in the region of Castellon resulted in eight killed and 21 injured, mostly refugees from Castellon fleeing towards Valencia.—Reuter.

REPUBLICANS FIGHT ALL NIGHT

LONDON, June 15.

Reuter's special correspondent with the Nationalists on the Levant front states that although Nationalists entered Castellon, the Republican defenders supported by 30 tanks fought all Monday night in moonlit streets, and continued yesterday beneath the blazing sun.

The final point of resistance was in the North-west corner of the city where the main road enters from the North. In a ditch, the Reuter correspondent watched the defenders making their last stand among thick orange groves, saw disabled tanks bursting black clouds of smoke, their crews making frenzied efforts to escape incineration.

Later, General Alfonso sent a shock column to the East of the city. Fierce close fighting followed, and then a series of tremendous explosions and columns of purplish smoke against the blue sky announced that the Republicans while retiring had blown up the bridges and petrol tanks.—Reuter.

Sastri Hits Back

India Won't Tolerate Her Position In Empire Any More

MADRAS, June 15.

"In spite of the repeated agitation, India has been left in abject subjection to Britain, especially in the War Office, in the matter of her defence. In this, Britain has not been fair to herself or to India," declared the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, in the course of his presidential address.

Continuing, Mr. Sastri said that the sooner this state of affairs is mended, the better would it be for the British Empire.

TREATMENT OVERSEAS

He next referred to the treatment meted out to Indians in the Dominions and Colonies overseas and, though it has been claimed that His Majesty's Government and the Government of India are championing the cause of the aggrieved section, what they had achieved so far by such intervention had not been creditable to them.

Concluding, Mr. Sastri observed that India could not any more, with any amount of self-respect, tolerate her present position in the Empire, especially in the matter of defence.—United Press.

F. E. JAMES CHAMPIONS BR. EMPIRE

India's Place In Commonwealth Would Reconcile East With West

MADRAS, June 15.

"Speaking generally there is no doubt that British Empire stands for liberty, ordered progress and democratic institutions. It believes in some association of the nations freed from the encumbrance of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It believes in methods of co-operation and conciliation as opposed to the use of force. In world rearming, it believes in the justification of strength used not in provocation but in defence, and in pursuance of objects consonant with the principles of the League."

Thus observed Mr. F. E. James, M.L.A. (Central), addressing a gathering of the citizens of Madras at the Gokhale Hall to-day on "India's place in the Empire". The Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, presided.

Proceeding Mr. James referred to the defence of India and the agitation that is going on for Indianisation of the army in India.

"If India can, with goodwill and mutual adjustment, achieve in the Empire a permanent and satisfying place, not only will the Empire be strengthened in the day of peril, but it will have pointed out a way for the solution of one of the gravest problems in the world—reconciliation of the East and the West."—United Press.

AUSTRIAN LOANS

Creditor Country Dissatisfied With German Offer

BERLIN, June 14.

It would appear that the German Government decided in favour of the principle of payment of interest on Austrian loans but the order of transfer will have to be settled separately with each creditor country.

The latter apparently are dissatisfied with the offer of the German Government which they consider inconsistent with the paying capacity of the Reich. Financial circles point out that the only obstacle to a reduction of interest on German-Austrian loans is the Reich to admit their financial liabilities unequivocally. Failing a settlement a clearing arrangement will probably be enforced between Britain and the Reich. It is emphasised that an agreement on purely economical side of negotiations will in the case of Britain be made contingent on a satisfactory settlement of the Austrian loans question.—Reuter.

ASCOT ROYAL HUNT CUP

LONDON, June 15.

At Ascot Royal Hunt Cup (Distance seven furlongs 155 yards) resulted as follows:

COUVERT	1
GALSONIA	2
CARLISLE	3

Twenty-nine ran. Won by half length. One-and-half lengths separated second and third. Winner was trained by Blagrave. Starting prices: 10|8 Couvert, 18|1 Galsonia, 20|1 Carlisle.—Reuter's Special.

KING'S VISIT TO FRANCE

Elaborate Preparations For Grand Reception

LONDON, June 15.

Arrangements for the triumphal visit of the King and Queen to France on 28th June have been completed and rehearsed on the French side and have been approved by the King.

Their Majesties embark at Dover on the Admiralty Yacht "Enchantress" at 10-40 on 28th. They will be met in mid-channel by imposing French naval escort headed by the largest and latest battleship "Dunkerque," arriving at Boulogne at 12-45

In addition to members of household Their Majesties will be accompanied by Lord Halifax, Duke of Beaufort, Field-Marshal Birdwood and Earl Airlie. The special train to Paris will halt at Boran, where will be waiting a special mission appointed by the President to attend on the Royal party during the visit.

After formal reception by M. Lebrun in Paris through beflagged streets lined by 35,000 troops Their Majesties will spend three days in Paris.

The whole of France will be given up to popular rejoicing throughout the four days of the State visit.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIR FORCE EXPANSION

Daladier's Preamble To Present Year's Programme

PARIS, June 15.

Peace-time basis of Air Force for 1938 is fixed at 3085 officers and 59,410 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Preamble to the Decrees signed by M. Daladier and M. La Chambre states: "The position of international relations has led us to envisage immediate increase of strength of Air Force, necessarily entailing increase of effectives. Taking into account the evolution of the situation abroad and the financial effort the country is able to make, we prefer periodically to adapt our programme. Hence the Decrees refer only to present year."—Reuter.

POLICE OFFICIAL APOLOGISES

For Insult To Tricolour

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

A Sub-Inspector of Police who had offered insult to National Flag has been made to apologise. The Sub-Inspector asked an ex-political prisoner, who was riding a cycle, how he dared do so "with bloody Tricolour flag" in his presence. He grew furious and struck the cycle thrice with his cane.

ATTEMPT TO SETTLE SUDETEN PROBLEM

Hodza Opens Talks With Representatives Of Henlein

PRAGUE June 15.

Negotiations to settle the Sudeten problem were open with conversations between Dr. Hodza and representatives of Herr Henlein on the basis of the Sudeten memorandum based on the eight demands made by Herr Henlein at Carlsbad in April together with the Government draft of the proposed minorities statute.

The conversations lasted two and a half hours.—Reuter.

RELIEF FOR AMERICAN LABOURERS

House Of Representatives Pass Wage-Hour Bill

WASHINGTON June 15.

The House of Representatives by 269 votes to 189 approved and sent to the Senate the Compromise Wage-hour Bill whereby the maximum work-week for the first year will be 44 hours, for the second year 42 and for the third year and thereafter 40 hours.—Reuter.

Satyagraha At Vala Continues: Ten Arrests In All

(From Our Correspondent)

VALA, June 15.

On the ninth Satyagraha day, the usual mass procession and street meeting were held. Five youths broke laws. Only one of them was arrested. There have been ten arrests in all now.

Sjt. Harilal Hemchand is arrested. Complete hartal is observed. Feelings are running high.

The trials of Sjt. Vallabhdas Shah and Sjt. Labhshankers will take place to-day.

Willingdon's Tribute To Indian Press

It Seldom Overstepped Bounds Of Fairness In Criticism

LONDON June 15.

Lord Willingdon, proposing the toast of the newspaper press in India at the centenary dinner of the "Times of India" at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, paid a great tribute to Indian Newspapers.

He mentioned that during his time in India he had on several occasions to take drastic action against the vernacular press. Nevertheless he always had certain sympathy, even though the press propounded strong nationalistic views. Very seldom, said Lord Willingdon, did the nationalist newspapers overstep the bounds of fairness in their criticism.

Referring to the "Times of India": Lord Willingdon said that during the year of the Great War the assistance rendered by the "Times" was unforgettable.

Lord Willingdon added that when he was in Bombay another paper, and a good one, came to his notice, namely the "Bombay Chronicle". When he went to Madras there were the "Madras Mail" and the "Hindu."

Lord Willingdon met the "Statesman"—a great paper and also others the "Civil and Military Gazette" and "Financial Times" and "Financial News". There was also a paper in Delhi named the 'Hindustan Times" run by Congress gentlemen which specialised in cartoons.

Referring to the British press Lord Willingdon said that while they criticised their principal objective was keeping the Government on the straight and narrow path. Here Lord Willingdon paid a remarkable tribute to Sir Stanley and Lady Reed respecting their sterling work in Bombay.

Sir Stanley Reed, responding to the toast of the newspaper press in India, referred to the fact that he was actively associated with the "Times of India" for 41 years.

In the nineties, he said, India's leading journals boasted of a circulation of only a few thousand daily yet it was a mistake to underrate the calibre and influence of the newspapers of that period. Those were days of the great editors, Bennett in Bombay, Knight in Calcutta, Chesney in Allahabad and Beauchamp of Madras. Those were the days when members of the I.C.S. wrote well for the newspapers.

On the material side, Indian Journalism had changed beyond recognition. The circulation of a few thousand had expanded to ten thousand and there was no sign of saturation point. Yet the moral side remained the same. If it were true to say that the responsibility of the newspaper press in India—certainly until 1907—was to keep the bureaucracy in vivid touch with the growing public opinion, it was equally true today to say that the main functions of the newspaper press was to assist Indian Ministers to keep their feet firmly on the ground.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir responding to the toast of the guests, said that the "Times of India" now supported the Congress Government more strongly than the Congress newspapers themselves did because the "Times of India" believed that these Governments were woing "the right thing in the interests of India."

'AUSSIES' ALL OUT FOR 397

Gentlemen Of England Make 23 For Two

(Special Cable.)

AT LORDS IN THE MATCH BETWEEN AUSTRALIANS AND GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND, AUSTRALIANS IN THEIR FIRST INNINGS SCORED 397.

GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND MADE 23 FOR TWO AT CLOSE.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings)

Fingleton, c Gibb, b Meyer	33
Brown, c Gibb, b Meyer	30
McCabe, c Wilcox, b Stephenson	79
Badcock, b Brown	31
Chipperfield, b Stephenson	51
Bradman, c Valentine, b Meyer	104
Waite, b Brown	6
Barnett, c Gibb, b Brown..	9
White (not out)	42
Ward, b Meyer, ...	1
Fleetwood-Smith, c Stephenson, b Meyer	1
Extras	14
Total	397

Meyer took five for 66.

Gentlemen of England at close of play had made 23 for two wickets.

Future Of Sikar

Jaipur Maharaja To Try For Amicable Settlement?

AJMER, June 15.

It is reported that the Maharaja of Jaipur, who is at present in England, will arrive at Jaipur at an early date and invite the Rao Raja of Sikar with a view to arrive at an amicable settlement in respect of the present conflict between the two States.

It is also stated that Mr. Kanwar Lal Bapna will join Capt. Webb very soon.

SIKAR DAY

Mr. Chand Karan Sarda, Vice-President of the Rajputana-Madhya Bharat Sabha (Rajputana-Central India League) has called upon the people of the Indian States in Rajputana and Central India to observe "Sikar Day" on the 19th instant, to express their sympathy with the people of Sikar and to protest against the treatment meted out to the Sikar people by the Jaipur authorities.—United Press.

Bombay Weekly Banned In Singapore

BOMBAY, June 15.

The "National Front" a Marxist weekly published from Bombay has been banned in Singapore.—A P.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

The House of Representatives have approved of a Compromise Draft of the Administration's Pumppriming Bill providing a total expenditure of 3,753 million dollars to combat business recession.—Reuter.

CITY FATHERS RESIGN

Elected Members' Protest Against Nominations

LYALLPUR, June 15.

Six members of the local Municipal Committee, including Sardar Santa Singh, Member of the Central Assembly, and Sardar Sampuran Singh, M.L.A., have tendered resignations of their memberships of the Committee, as a protest against the orders of the Punjab Government in making twelve additional nominations to the Committee.

Seth Ramnarain, another Councillor, who is at present out of station, is expected to resign his membership on his return to the town.

Thus, out of the twelve elected members, seven will have resigned.

There were only two nominated members so far in the Lyallpur Municipality. But, following the recent orders of the Punjab Government in nominating twelve more members, the strength of the nominated bloc has risen to fourteen in a House of twenty-six, which the elected members—at least a majority among them—consider to be a negation of democratic principles in a local self-governing institution, like the Municipal Committee.—United Press.

CHARGES AGAINST IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

New Chairman To Investigate And Make Public Statement

LONDON, June 14.

Sir Kingsley Wood in the course of a speech announced in the House of Commons that Sir John Keith had accepted invitation to become the whole time Chairman of Imperial Airways and added that the Board of Imperial Airways also expressed strong refutation of the charges made in the Commons on May 31 and had asked the new Chairman to investigate the charges made against the management of the Company and it was proposed to make a public statement on the matter. In view of the fact that the appointment was whole time the Chairman carried with it the position of the Chief Executive of the Company

Mr. Woods Humphrey, present Managing Director of the Company, placed his resignation in the hands of the Board. The Board had accepted it and placed on record their strong appreciation of his services.—Reuter.

Gold Cup Probables

LONDON, June 15.

The following are Gold Cup probables:—

Senor (Crouch); Dadji (Elliott); Buckleigh (Beary); Sandsprite (No Jockey); Carioca (Butchers); Suzerain (Perryman); Fearlessfox (E Smith); Flares (Patbesley); Boswell (Stephenson); Victrix Second (Bridgland).—Reuter's Special.

U. P. Govt's. Call For Industrial Peace

Decisions On Textile Committee Report

Industry In Prosperous State: Can Bear Additional Burden Due To Wage Increase

NAINI TAL, (By Mail).

The following is the U.P. Government's resolution on the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Report:

While publishing the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee's report the Government expressed the hope that the Committee's suggestions and recommendations might lead to an amicable settlement of pending differences between the employers and their workmen in Cawnpore and to satisfactory solution of all outstanding questions. They also undertook to consider any representations received from employers and labour or any other person interested in the matter.

Can't Postpone Decision

They regret that millowners and the workmen have not been able to reach an understanding. On the other hand the Cawnpore textile industry has been in the grip of a general strike for more than three weeks. Considering the enormous loss that is being caused by the suspension of business to thousands of workers, the millowners and the public generally, they feel that they should no longer postpone expression of their own views on the report.

Govt.'s Hope

They have in fact been pressed by the representatives of both capital and labour to announce their decision and they are doing so in the earnest hope that it will be accepted by both the parties so that the present strife may cease and an era of abiding peace and goodwill between the two parties at Cawnpore may be ushered into existence.

WORKERS ACCEPT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Mazdur Sabha and workers have accepted the recommendations of the Committee. Government have also received a representation from Employers' Association which would not have lost any of its force had it been couched in more temperate language free from personal reflections on the members of the Committee. The Government have also met representatives of both the parties and have given their best thought to all that they have said. They have further taken full note of the representations of other organisations and comments on the report which have appeared in the press or otherwise.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE

The circumstances which led to the appointment of the Inquiry Committee are well-known and have been fully stated in their report. There had been serious dissensions between the employers and the workmen at Cawnpore for several months before the present Government assumed office. In July 1937, they were confronted with growing unrest and possibilities of a general strike in Cawnpore. This strike actually took place in the first week of August and ultimately the parties agreed to refer all their differences to a Committee of Inquiry. It was in accordance with their common desire that this Committee was appointed. One of the terms of agreement entered into between the parties on 9th August '37 was to the effect that an Inquiry Committee consisting of one representative of the Mazdur Sabha, one representative of employers and such number, not exceeding three, as may be nominated by the Government shall be appointed to inquire into certain matters and the terms of reference to the Committee of Inquiry shall be settled by Government. The Government, after informal consultation with leading representatives of both sides, nominated Babu Rajendra Prasad and Messrs. Gulzarilal Nanda and Prof. Rudra to the Committee. Babu Rajendra Prasad was appointed Chairman. Government had reasons to believe that both parties were agreeable to this arrangement. Mr. Nanda ultimately expressed his inability to find time in the midst of his multifarious duties in Bombay to join the Committee and Mr. Shiva Rao was appointed in his place. After some experience it was found that the presence of the representatives of employers and of labour was not conducive to its smooth working and on the side of employers it was suggested that information which might be placed confidentially at the disposal of the Committee should not be open to examination by labour.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE

In accordance with the views expressed by both Sir Tracy Gavin Jones and Mr. Harihar Nath Shastry it was decided that they should cease to be its members. Thereafter they continued to attend meetings of the Committee as representatives of the parties. At the same time Mr. Murthy, Government textile expert, was formally co-opted by the Committee as technical adviser. Of the personnel of the Committee Babu Rajendra Prasad holds a conspicuous place in public life and commands great respect for his high sense of responsibility, justice and fair play, and he has since been appointed President of the Committee of Inquiry into industrial matters by the Government of Bihar. Mr. Rudra is the head of Department of Economics in Allahabad University. When the Committee had finished taking oral evidence Sir Tracy Gavin Jones and Mr. Harihar Nath Shastry both expressed their great appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Rudra, who had presided over most of the sittings of the Committee had conducted the proceedings. Mr. Shiva Rao has been closely associated with labour problems and has wide acknowledge thereof. He was one of the members of the Round Table Conference.

EVIDENCE ADDUCED

Government have already expressed their appreciation of the industry, care and thoroughness with which the committee dealt with many difficult and delicate problems which they had to consider and wish to place on record their sense of gratitude to the chairman and members for great pains that they took in the matter. Their report will be of abiding interest and value. Babu Rajendra Prasad was not able to take part in all sittings of the committee while evidence was being recorded owing to his ill health, but Government are glad to know that his co-operation and advice were fully available at formative stage of the report which embodies the mature opinion of the Chairman and his two colleagues. The committee examined a large number of witnesses at considerable length and spokesmen of Employers' Association as well as of Mazdur Sabha were given ample freedom to place their points of view before the committee. The committee had the benefit, among others, of evidence tendered by Sir Tracy Gavin Jones, President of the Employers' Association, Mr. H. A. Wilkinson, Managing Director of Elgin Mills, Mr. J. Tinker, Managing Director of Cawnpore Cotton Mills, Mr. Padampat Singhania of Jagjilal Kamlapat Mills, Mr. H. Horsman, Managing Director of Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Mr. C. A. Watt, Managing Director of Cawnpore Woollen Mills, Mr. G. D. Price, Managing Director of Muir Mills and R. B. Lala Bhagwan Das, Proprietor Messrs. Bevis & Co. on behalf of the Employers' Association and Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, President, Mazdur Sabha and Mr. Sitla Prasad Saxena, Lecturer of Lucknow University on behalf of Mazdur Sabha and Mr. A. L. Carnegie, Chairman of the Board of Directors on behalf of the British India Corporation. Practically every important concern had its full say and in some cases several days were devoted to examination of some of the representatives. Both the parties were assisted throughout by advisers. The Committee gave full time and every opportunity to the different interests concerned to ventilate their view points and made every effort to obtain all relevant data and wrote its report after it had collected all available material. Government feel that as the committee was appointed at the instance of and with the consent of the parties concerned who took an active part in all that it did from the beginning to end, its recommendations are entitled to special consideration at the hands of the parties and still hope that its services will be appreciated by all concerned.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference were also settled with the concurrence of representatives of the Employers' Association and the Mazdur Sabha and cover wide ground and so do the recommendations of the committee. The committee immediately after disposing of the introductory matter, has clearly defined its general attitude and method of approach to various questions which came within the range to its deliberations. "Entrepreneur and financier" they observe "play an important part in the economic organisation of the country. Modernisation of the industrial structure of this land depends very greatly upon their initiative, capacity and energy. Much that has been achieved in India is largely due to their efforts often against heavy odds. Cawnpore itself is manifestly a monument to the courage and enterprise of employers firstly British and now British and Indian both. If it is desired that India should be rapidly industrialised the confidence of the captains of industry and of the financier in the conduct of affairs should not be impaired. Profit motive has to be kept in mind unless indeed it is contemplated to transform the very basis of economic structure of the country. While we accept the importance of profit motive as a stimulus to economic enterprise, we at the same time wish to emphasise that the position of the worker must equally be safeguarded and secured." The Government fully endorse these sentiments.

WAGE-CUT

Recommendations of the committee will now be dealt with in the order in which they appear in the report. The Committee has dealt first with the wage problem. After examining and discussing the question whether there had been wage-cut or not it has expressed the view that it is unable to make proper comparison of the present wages with those prevailing in previous years and that on material at its disposal it is impossible to answer with precision on the question as to what wage-cuts have taken place during the years 1929 to 1937. This inability on the part of the Committee is due to the fact that employers were unable to place at its disposal requisite materials from which proper deductions could have been drawn. The Government do not wish to go at length into the question whether wage-cut in Cawnpore has nor has not been proved. It is possible that with further materials at its disposal the Committee might have come to the conclusion that wage-cut has been proved. Government have examined the question for themselves and while they would not like it to be understood that it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion as regards the wage-cut on the basis of the material placed before the Committee by the Employers' Association, they agree with it that the case for a general increase should be examined on different grounds.

PROSPEROUS STATE OF INDUSTRY

The Committee has with regard to the third question referred to it (viz. "how do the present rates of wages in Cawnpore compare with those prevailing elsewhere in India and whether taking also into consideration profits made by mills and cost of living in Cawnpore they should be increased and if so to what extent") come to the conclusion that the industry at Cawnpore is at present in prosperous state and can and should bear the burden of general increase in wages and that the present rates of wages in Cawnpore are lower than those prevailing in Bombay and Ahmedabad and the industry in Cawnpore can afford this increase.

RAPID STRIDES

Government are glad to find that there has been striking progress in recent years in the textile industry in Cawnpore. Yardage of woven goods showed an increase of about 47 per cent. for all-India between 1929 and 1937. It rose, however, by about 140 per cent. in our province between 1928-29 and 1936-37, the vast bulk being produced in Cawnpore itself. Similarly in spite of a small fall in the number of spindles and looms installed at Cawnpore between 1930 and 1934 this deficiency was made up by 1937 and the number of spindles actually rose by 17.7 per cent. as compared with 1929 while rise in the number of looms was 31.9 per cent. corresponding rises for the rest of India as stated in the report were only 8.9 and 12.2 per cent. respectively. There was besides not only increase of 86 per cent. in quantity of cotton consumed between 1929 and 1937, but along with that there has been progressive increase in finer varieties which means still higher percentage of yardage produced as a result of finer quality of cloth woven in Cawnpore mills. Great strides in this direction have been made during the last two or three years, expansion having really started in 1935. Three new mills with total spindlage of 49,800 and total loomage of 803 were started in 1935. Of these two were established by way of an expansion of existing mills. All the same they were the result of fresh investments and all these features taken together give a welcome index of a healthy character to that must have prevailed in the industry since 1935.

PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS

Moreover Cawnpore mills were able to afford a decent dividend on paid up capital even in the days of the slump when generally all the industries were in a state of depression. Thus during the period 1930 to 1936 when there was for the major part gloom and depression, they were able to give on an average a dividend of 6.63 p.c. on paid up capital. It has been contended that dividend on paid up capital does not give the correct picture of the state of affairs and that some of the mills have reduced their share capital and thus a part of the capital has already been lost. Original rather than reduced capital should be taken into account. But it appears that in some cases capital had been unduly inflated. Moreover even if block account is taken into consideration Cawnpore showed better results than Bombay. It is, however, difficult to correlate the profits to block unless all relevant factors such as depreciation, reserves, etc., are fully known. About these latter the Committee states that it had no adequate information. Government have examined the balance sheets of some of the mills and find that in some cases apart from payment of dividends large sums have been carried to reserve and depreciation funds, etc., for instance in case of one mill it was noticed that 10 lakhs were raised by the issue of 7 p.c. debentures, the mill had not only been paying interest thereon regularly but each year Rs. 5,000 is being credited to the debenture sinking fund. In short even dividends are not an adequate criterion or profits actually made or of general condition of the industry.

FALL IN COTTON PRICES

A very important factor had come into play since about a year ago. There has been continuous fall in the price of cotton since February last year. According to calculations made by the Committee a comparison of the average of cotton prices for the first quarter of 1936 with that of the last quarter of 1937 showed a fall of 28 p.c. The employers put the fall in prices at 25 1/2 p.c. There has been a further decline since and it has not yet been arrested. Present prices of cotton are in fact nearly half of what they were in January 1937. Along with this there has been during the recent months a slight tendency towards an increase in the price of cloth manufactured out of this cheap cotton. While in 1935 and in 1936 the price of cotton rose and that of cloth fell, there was a reverse movement in both directions in 1937 which has continued to hold the field so far. According to the Indian Cotton Review for 1936-37 world production of cotton had outstripped maximum consumption and while all the cotton markets were in a depressed state, Indian cotton found itself in most unfavourable circumstances. Exports to outside countries had diminished. A party in foreign countries was in favour of American and Egyptian as against Indian cotton and even in India itself there were chances of larger imports of foreign growth. It has been contended that depreciation in value of cotton should not be taken into consideration as it may be only a passing phase.

(To Be Continued)

CONSOLS OF THE EAST

(Continued from page 6.)

and coconut are complementary crops. The first provides the necessary tillage for the second while the latter is growing, besides giving two crops each year. The tubers can be split and dried and stored like any grain crop. They are excellent food, just as the tender stems and leaves of the tree are excellent fodder. Boiled cassava makes with scraped fresh coconut a very sustaining dish for the working peasant.

Planting Hints

In the richer volcanic and monsoon lands where the coconut grows the trees are planted twenty-eight feet apart. In those lands the problem of soil evaporation is not the acute problem that it is in India. Here evaporation must be prevented at all costs if the land is not merely to bear, but if it is to be at all habitable. Planting of coconuts must take place not more than twenty-four feet apart. Any decrease of soil sustenance that this practice may involve, will have to be made up by a crop of green peas or other pod-bearing plant, alternating with cassava, preferably during the winter months. The object of close plantation is to get the coconut plant to shadow every bit of the ground beneath, to get from the branches complete protection for the moisture in the soil. While the tree is growing, the thick foliage of the cassava plant alone can provide that protection to the soil during the summer. When the tree has risen eight to ten feet off the ground, after as many years, and the branches have acquired their proper spread, then dhal and millet could be raised with safety in the spacings between the trees, without even a rotation with cassava.

Eat It Fresh

So much for agricultural planning, for the cultivation of the future against heat and sterility. What of the present? The coconut is consumed in every home. Dried copra, which in the coconut-growing countries nobody would think of eating, is scraped for mixing with the food. This is an unhygienic habit which must be responsible for some at least of the digestive complaints that sometimes involve death in India.

The coconut must be eaten fresh or desiccated or not at all. When it is fresh or desiccated there is no more wholesome food than the coconut.

KHER CONGRATULATES AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

New Building Of Physical Culture College Opened

AHMEDABAD, June 15.

Premier Kher opened this morning the new building of the Physical Culture College conducted by the Ahmedabad Municipality for last one year for training Municipal school teachers in Physical culture.

Mr Kher congratulated the Ahmedabad Municipality on setting an example to other Municipalities in the matter of physical education. It was the intention of Government to introduce physical education in all schools and colleges.

Later Mr. Kher received an address from the District Board which pleaded for a liberal grant from Government in view of the incapacity of the people to tax themselves.

Replying Mr. Kher stressed the loss of revenue for the Government consequent to the adoption of prohibition and relief to agriculturists.—A. P.

CAWNPORE TANGLE

Difficulties In Implementing U. P. Govt.'s Resolution

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

Cawnpore Labour situation still remains complicated owing to two factors. Firstly the millowners are not likely to accept the Government resolution, in which case the strikers will await Government's legislation. This promises to be a long drawnout affair. Secondly, the Government resolution does not affect the strikers of the two jute mills, seven hosiery factories and Cooper Allen Leather Factory.

The Enquiry Report and the resolution cover only the textile workers. The solution for non-textile mills has to be found before the strike can be called off. These strikers cannot be let down by the Strike Committee.

CURFEW LIFTED IN CAWNPORE

LUCKNOW, June 15.

The Curfew Order promulgated on June 2 for a fortnight and Section 144 prohibiting assemblage of more than five promulgated earlier for a month in view of the Shia-Sunni tension, were lifted to-day by the District Magistrate.—A. P.

MUSLIM NATIONALIST CONFERENCE?

Maulana Azad To Be Invited To Preside

NAGPUR, June 15.

Plans are now in progress for convening a conference of Nationalist Muslims of the Province. The venue has not been decided but it is possible it will be held at Wardha. In view of feeling among members of the minority communities, particularly Mussalmans, which has been expressed on several platforms that the Congress Government in the Central Provinces has not redressed the grievances of Muslims. Nationalist Muslims feel the need for holding a Conference at this juncture so that they might have an opportunity of expressing their view point on the present political situation in the province.

A Committee with Mr. Tajuddin as President has been formed to make the necessary arrangements for the Conference.

It is proposed to invite Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to preside over the Conference. Among those requested to attend "the forthcoming meeting are Maulana Ahmed Sayeed and Maulana Kifayatulla (both from Delhi), Maulana Hussain and Ahmed Madni and five Congress Muslim Ministers. From other Congress Provinces. The date of the Conference will be announced shortly.—A.P.

Muslim Mass Contact Programme

Numerous Circulars Issued To Urdu Press And Public

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

From information gathered at the All-India Congress Committee's Office at Allahabad, it is learnt that practically all the Congress Committees are carrying on Muslim Mass Contact work as usual and they do not see any reason to exclude the Muslims from the general propaganda of the Congress.

One more notable fact is that the United Provinces Congress Committee has now started propaganda among the Indian Christians of the Province and a Congress worker has been specially deputed to carry on the work among them, who happens to be himself an Indian Christian.

Confusion has been created owing to a Press report (not of the "United Press") to the effect that the A.-I. C. C. Office contains a Department known as the Muslim Mass Contact Department at Allahabad. This is not so. The work of supplying information regarding Congress policy and method of work in Urdu was undertaken by the Political and Economic Department, which is being performed, as usual, under the direction of Dr. Ashraf.

This Department has already distributed a thousand leaflets and pamphlets and has issued numerous circulars to the Urdu Press. It also contradicts misstatements which appear in the communal papers from time to time, and gives correct versions of the happenings in the country. —United Press.

ANTI-HINDI AGITATORS RECANT

MADRAS, June 15.

For making anti-Hindi demonstrations before the Premier's residence at Thyagarajanagar, two men, Gurumukkan of Tiruvarur and Muthu Mallappan of Salem, were arrested this afternoon.

Of those persons, who were arrested in connection with the anti-Hindi campaign, nine have so far given undertaking that they would not engage in such activities in future. They have also submitted petitions to the authorities for their release, which are being forwarded to the Commissioner of Police to-day for disposal.—United Press.

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Jawahar-Jinnah Correspondence

(Continued from Page 14)

every one of us will willingly welcome a talk. But even such a talk is likely to be vague and inructuous if some clarification of ideas does not take place previously. Correspondence helps in this process and sometimes is even preferable, as it is more precise than talk. I trust, therefore, that you will help in clarifying the position by telling us where we differ and now you would like this difference to end. You have also criticised the Congress in vigorous languages, as you were no doubt entitled to do. But are we not entitled to ask you to substantiate those criticisms in private at least, if not in public?

I have inquired from Mr. Gandhi, about your letter to him dated the 5th November, 1937. He received it in Calcutta when he was lying ill there, and he felt that it needed no answer. Your letter had been in answer to his and the matter seemed to end there for the time being. He was good enough to show me his letter and yours and it seemed to me that no particular reply was called for. I understand that he wrote you yesterday.

I hope to be in Allahabad by the 9th February.

Yours sincerely.
(Sd.) Jawaharlal Nehru.

NO CHALLENGE, ONLY INVITATION

Copy of letter from Mr. Jinnah to Pandit Nehru, dated New Delhi, 17th February, 1938:—

Dear Pandit Jawaharlal,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th February. You have now flung at me more complaints and grievances of trifling character. Evidently you rely on that section of the Press which is bent on misrepresenting and vilifying me, but I am glad that you say I mention these instances to show how misapprehension arises: "but the real question at issue is more important and it is in regard to this that clarification is necessary". Therefore I don't think any useful purpose will be served to carry on correspondence with regard to the various matters mentioned in your letter. You will please not introduce matters which you may have discussed with Nawab Ismail Khan or Choudhury Khaliquazzaman or anybody else. These again will lead to references and cross references and the matter will never end.

PREPARED TO SUBSTANTIATE

As regards my Calcutta speech, the word 'challenge' is obviously due to the imagination of the reporter, for the very context shows clearly that it was an invitation. However, the discussion of all these matters in correspondence will lead us nowhere. I do not believe in the doctrine which you lay down 'but are we not entitled to ask you to substantiate all these criticisms in private at least, if not in public?' I, for my part, make no such distinction. I am prepared to substantiate anything that I have said publicly, provided it is correctly reported. The crux of your letter on the real vital point of the Hindu-Muslim unity is a repetition of what you said in your previous letter, namely, that you want me to note down 'the points of difference' and discuss them through and by correspondence—a method which I made it clear in my last letter, is highly undesirable and most inappropriate. I welcome your suggestion when you saw whenever necessity arises every one or us would willingly welcome a talk'. If you think that necessity has arisen and anyone of you is willing, I shall be glad to see you and equally welcome to talk. The thing is that you prefer talking at each other whereas I prefer talking to each other. Surely you know and you ought to know what are the fundamental points in dispute.

I have received a letter from Mr. Gandhi and I have replied to him, a copy of which I am enclosing herewith.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.

JAWAHAR'S REJOINDER

Copy of letter from Pt. Nehru to Mr. Jinnah, dated Bombay, February 25, 1938:—

Dear Mr. Jinnah,

Your letter of the 17th February reached me at Haripura. I had no intention of flinging any complaints and grievances at you. In my attempt to find out what your complaints were, I read your speeches as reported in the newspapers (usually by a news-agency) and noted down some of the points on which you had laid stress. I am glad to know that you have been misreported, but you have not pointed out where the misrepresentation comes in, nor, so far as I know, have you issued any statement to the press correcting the misrepresentation. May I suggest that it will be worth while to correct these errors so that the public might not be misled? A clear and authoritative statement from you will help us also in understanding what you stand for and what you object to.

"I DID NOT KNOW IT."

I note that you do not wish to introduce in our correspondence any matters which we may have discussed with Nawab Ismail Khan or Choudhury Khaliquazzaman. I did not know that they represented any different viewpoints from yours. I thought it necessary to draw your attention to the repeated attempts I have been making to find out what the political and communal policy of the Muslim League is and wherein it differs from that of the Congress. You will remember saying last year that the Muslim League had an entirely different policy even on political matters from that of the Congress. Since then the League has changed its objective and its economic outlook and has thus approached nearer to the Congress. I am anxious to find out what the real meaning of these changes is. Without this clarification it is difficult for us to understand the present situation.

READ IT AGAIN, PLEASE.

You say that you do not believe in the doctrine that I lay down, namely; "but are we not entitled to ask you to substantiate all these criticisms in private at least, if not in public?" Further, you say that for your part you make no such distinction and are prepared to substantiate anything that you have said publicly, provided it is correctly reported. If you will read my sentence again you will no doubt observe that I have nowhere laid down any such doctrine as you imagine. I would indeed welcome a public treatment by you of the criticisms made by you. But if you yourself were unwilling to write to the Press on the subject, as you indicated in your letter, I put it to you that we are at least entitled to request you to substantiate the criticism in private.

A CONFESSION.

If you have made no criticisms of the Congress, and the Press reports are entirely wrong, then of course no question of substantiation arises. All that need be done is to contradict the press reports. But if the criticisms have been made, as presumably they have been, then I would request you to justify them publicly or privately as you might choose. Personally I would prefer the former method.

I am afraid I must confess that I do not yet know what the fundamental points of dispute are. It is for this reason that I have been requesting you to clarify them. So far I have not received any help in this direction. Of course, we shall willingly meet you whenever opportunity arises. Our President, Subhas Chandra Bose, or Moulana Azad or I or any other member of the Working Committee can meet you at a suitable opportunity.

WHAT TO DISCUSS?

But when we meet what are we to discuss? Responsible people with organisations behind them can hardly discuss anything in the air. Some clarification of the issues, some clear statement of what is wanted and what is objected to, is always desirable; otherwise, we may not come to grips with the subject. You will remember the argument about what transpired at Delhi in 1935 between you and Babu Rajendra Prasad. There has even been a difference of opinion about the facts. It would be unfortunate if we repeated this performance and then argued about it later.

TIME TO DEFINE ISSUES

It is thus highly desirable for us to define the issues first. This is also necessary as we may have always to consult many colleagues in regard to any matter affecting Congress policy. There is surely nothing undesirable or inappropriate about this defining of issues by correspondence. It is the usual method adopted between individuals and organisations. May I, therefore, beg of you to enlighten me?

Yours, sincerely.
(Sd.) JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

JINNAH AMAZED

Copy of letter from Mr. Jinnah to Pandit Nehru dated New Delhi, 3rd March, 1938:—

Dear Pandit Jawaharlal,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th February. I regret to find the same spirit running through of making insinuations and innuendoes and raising all sorts of matters of trifling character which are not germane to our present subject with which you started, namely, how to find the basis of approach to the most vital and prominent question of Hindu-Muslim unity. You wind up your letter by insisting upon the course that I should formulate the points in dispute and submit to you for your consideration and then carry on correspondence with you. This method, I have already stated, in my considered opinion, is undesirable and inappropriate. The method you insist upon may be appropriate between two litigants and that is followed by solicitors on behalf of their clients, but national issues cannot be settled like that.

JINNAH AMAZED.

When you say 'that I am afraid I must confess that I do not know what fundamental points in dispute are', I am only amazed at your ignorance. This matter has been tackled since 1925 right upto 1935 by the most important leaders in the country and so far no solution has been found. I would beg of you to study it and do not take up a self-complacent attitude and if you are in earnest, I don't think you will find much difficulty in realising what the main points in dispute are, because they have been constantly mentioned both in the press and public platform even very recently.

Yours, sincerely.
(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.

BUT WHAT ARE THE MATTERS?

Copy of letter from Pandit Nehru to Mr. Jinnah dated Allahabad, March 6, 1938:—

Thank you for your letter of March 3rd. I am afraid our letters to each other repeat themselves. I go on requesting you to tell us what exactly are the points in dispute which have to be discussed and you go on insisting that this should not be done by correspondence. At the same time you have pointed out that the main points in dispute have been constantly, and very recently, discussed in the press and public platform. I have carefully followed press statements and your public speeches. In my effort to discover these points of dispute I enumerated some of the criticisms which you were reported to have made in public speeches. In your reply you stated that you were misreported, but you did not say what the correct report should have been. Further you said that these were minor and trifling matters, but again you did not point out what the major matters were. You will perceive my difficulty. I hope I am not making any insinuations or innuendoes, as you suggested in your last letter. Certainly it is not my intention to do so, nor to raise trifling matters which are not germane to the present subject. But what are these matters which are germane? It may be that I am dense or not sufficiently acquainted with the intricacies of the problem. If so, I deserve to be enlightened. If you will refer me to any recent statement made in the press or platform which will help me in understanding, I shall be grateful.

WARNING OF HISTORY

It is not my desire, may I repeat, to carry on a controversy by correspondence, but only to find out what the main points in discussion or dispute are. It is surely usual for national issues to be formulated and clarified in this way to facilitate discussion. Both in national and international matters were frequently adopting this course.

You are perfectly right in saying that this matter has been tackled since 1925 repeatedly. Do you not think that this very history warns us not to approach it in a vague manner without clear ideas as to what we object to and what we want? Apart from this, much has happened during these past few years which has altered the position. For instance, the Communal Award. Do you want this to be discussed with a view to some settlement being arrived at on another basis?

CONGRESS IN EARNEST

It is obvious that the Congress is exceedingly anxious to remove all causes of misunderstanding and friction. Apart from wider national issues, it would like to do so because such misunderstanding comes in the way of its work. It has frequently considered the problem and passed such resolutions and put forward such proposals as it considered right. I do not wish to discuss as to whether these were right or not. That may be a matter for argument. But according to our lights we tried to do our best. If we did not succeed to the extent we hoped to do, that is our misfortune and we shall gladly consider suggestions which might lead to better results.

THREE MAIN HEADS

What are the various aspects of this matter? May I enumerate them?

1. The Communal Award, which includes separate electorates and reservation of seats.
2. Religious guarantees.
3. Cultural protection and guarantees.

Presumably these are the three main heads. There may be some minor matters, but I do not refer to them as you wish to concentrate on the main issues.

As regards the Communal Award, the position of the Congress has been clarified. If it is your desire to discuss this matter, I should like to know.

As regards religious and cultural guarantees, the Congress has given as full assurances and guarantees as is possible. If, however, any other guarantees are considered necessary, they should be mentioned. About one of the questions which you have referred to in your speeches, the language question, I have written to you previously and sent you my brochure. I trust that you agreed with its main conclusions.

BACKGROUND OF TALKS

Are we going to discuss these matters or some others which I have not mentioned above? Then again the background of all such discussions must necessarily be a certain political and economic one—our struggle for independence, our anti-Imperialism, our methods of direct action whenever necessary, our anti-war policy, our attempt to remove the exploitation of the masses, agrarian and labour problems, and the like. I take it that with the re-orientation of the Muslim League's policy there will not be any great difference regarding this anti-Imperialist background.

You will forgive me for repeating myself in these letters and for asking the same things over and over again. I do so because I am keenly desirous of your appreciating my view-point which I believe is also the view-point of my colleagues in the Congress. I have no desire to take up your time and to spend my time in writing long letters. But my mind demands clarity before it can function effectively or think in terms of any action. Vagueness or an avoidance of real issues cannot lead to satisfactory results. It does seem strange to me that in spite of my repeated requests I am not told what issues have to be discussed.

I understand that Gandhiji has already written to you expressing his readiness to have a talk with you. I am not now the Congress President and thus have not the

(Continued on Page 10)

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Jawahar-Jinnah Correspondence

(Continued from Page 9)

same representative capacity, but if I can be of any help in this matter, my services are at the disposal of the Congress, and I shall gladly meet you and discuss these matters with you.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Jawaharlal Nehru.

JINNAH AND HIS 14 POINTS

Copy of letter from Mr. Jinnah to Pandit Nehru, dated New Delhi 17th March, 1938:—

Dear Pandit Jawaharlal,

I have received your letter of the 8th of March, 1938. Your first letter of the 18th January conveyed to me that you desire to know the points in dispute for the purpose of promoting Hindu-Muslim unity. When in reply I said that the subject matter cannot be solved by correspondence and it was equally undesirable as discussing matters in the press, you, in your reply of the 4th February, formulated a catalogue of grievances with regard to my supposed criticism of the Congress and utterances which are hardly relevant to the question for our immediate consideration. You went on persisting on the same line and you are still of opinion that those matters, although not germane to the present subject, should be further discussed, which I do not propose to do, as I have already explained to you in my previous letter.

ISSUES FOR SAFEGUARDS

The question with which we started, as I understand, is of safeguarding the rights and interests of the Mussalmans with regard to their religion, culture, language, personal laws and political rights in the national life, the government and the administration of the country. Various suggestions have been made which will satisfy the Mussalmans and create a sense of security and confidence in the majority community. I am surprised when you say in your letter under reply, "but what are these matters which are germane. It may be that I am dense or not sufficiently acquainted with the intricacies of the problem. If so, I deserve to be enlightened. If you will refer me to any recent statement made in the press or platform which will help me in understanding, I shall be grateful." Perhaps you have heard of the Fourteen Points.

"THROUGH MUSLIM EYES"

Next, as you say, "apart from this, much has happened during these past few years which has altered the position." Yes I agree with you and various suggestions have appeared in the newspaper recently. For instance, if you will refer to the "Statesman", dated the 12th February, 1938, there appears an article under the heading "Through Muslim Eyes" (copy enclosed for your convenience). Next, an article in the "New Times", dated 1st of March, 1938, dealing with your announcement recently made I believe, at Haripura session of the Congress, where you are reported to have said: "I have examined this so-called communal question through the telescope; and if there is nothing, what can you see?" This article in the "New Times" appeared on the 1st of of March, 1938, making various suggestions (a copy enclosed for your convenience). Further you must have seen Mr. Aney's interview where he warned the Congress mentioning some of the points which the Muslim League would demand.

DUTY OF NATIONALIST

Now, this is enough to show to you that various suggestions have been made, or are likely to be made, or are expected to be made, will have to be analysed and ultimately I consider it is the duty of every true nationalist, to whichever party or community he may belong, to make it his business and examine the situation and bring about a pact between the Mussalmans and the Hindus and create a real united front; and it should be as much your anxiety and duty as it is mine, irrespective of the question of the party or community to which we belong. But if you desire that I should collect all these suggestions and submit to you as a petitioner for you and your colleagues to consider, I am afraid I can't do it nor can I do it for the purpose of carrying on further correspondence with regard to those various points with you. But if you still insist upon that, as you seem to do so when you say in your letter "My mind demands clarity before it can function effectively or think in terms of any action. Vagueness or an avoidance or real issues could not lead to satisfactory results. It does seem strange to me that in spite of my repeated requests I am not told what issues have to be discussed." This is hardly a correct description or a fair representation; but in that case I would request you to ask the Congress officially to communicate with me to that effect, and I shall place the matter before the Council of the All-India Muslim League; as you yourself say that you are "not the Congress President and thus have not the same representative capacity but if I can be of any help in this matter, my services are at the disposal of the Congress and I shall gladly meet you and discuss these matters with you." As to meeting you and discussing matters with you, I need hardly say that I shall be pleased to do so.

Yours, sincerely,
(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.

JAWAHAR SURPRISED AT LIST

Copy of letter from Pandit Nehru to Mr. Jinnah, dated Calcutta, April 6, 1938:—

Dear Mr. Jinnah,

Your letter of the 17th March reached me in the Kumaun Hills where I had gone for brief holiday. From there I have come to Calcutta. I propose to return to Allahabad to-day and I shall probably be there for the greater part of April. If it is convenient for you to come there we could meet. Or if it suits you better to go to Lucknow, I shall try to go there.

I am glad that you have indicated in your last letter a number of points which you have in mind. The enclosures you have sent mention these and I take it that they represent your viewpoint. I was somewhat surprised to see this list as I had no idea that you wanted to discuss many of these matters with us. Some of these are wholly covered by previous decisions of the Congress, some others are hardly capable of discussion.

THE 14 POINTS.

As far as I can make out from your letter and the enclosures you have sent, you wish to discuss the following matters:—

1. The fourteen points formulated by the Muslim League in 1929.
2. The Congress should withdraw all opposition to the Communal Award and should not describe it as a negation of nationalism.
3. The share of the Muslims in the State services should be definitely fixed in the constitution by statutory enactment.
4. Muslim personal law and culture should be guaranteed by statute.
5. The Congress should take in hand the agitation in connection with the Shahidgunj Mosque and should use its moral pressure to enable the Muslims to gain possession of the mosque.
6. The Muslims' right to call 'Azan' and perform their religious ceremonies should not be fettered in any way.
7. Muslim should have freedom to perform cow slaughter.
8. Muslim majorities in the provinces, where such majorities exist at present, must not be affected by any territorial re-distribution or adjustments.
9. The 'Bande Mataram' song should be given up.
10. Muslims want Urdu to be the national language of India and they desire to have statutory guarantees that the use of Urdu shall not be curtailed or damaged.
11. Muslim representation in the local bodies should be governed by the principles underlying the Communal Award, that is separate electorates and population strength.
12. The Tri-Colour flag should be changed or, alternatively, the flag of the Muslim League should be given equal importance.
13. Recognition of the Muslim League as the one authoritative and representative organisation of Indian Muslims.
14. Coalition Ministries.

It is further stated that the formula evolved by you and Babu Rajendra Prasad in 1935 does not satisfy the Muslims now and nothing on those lines will satisfy them.

It is added that the list given above is not a complete list and it can be augmented by the addition of further "demands". Not knowing these possible and unlimited additions I can say nothing about them. But I should like to deal with the various matters specifically mentioned and to indicate what the Congress attitude has been in regard to them.

GOVERNING FACTORS

But before considering them, the political and economic background of free India we are working for has to be kept in mind, for ultimately that is the controlling factor. Some of these matters do not arise in considering an independent India or take a particular shape or have little importance. We can discuss them in terms of Indian independence or in terms of British dominance of india continuing. The Congress naturally thinks in terms of independence, though it adjusts itself occasionally to the present transitional and temporary phases. It is thus not interested in amendments to the present constitution, but aims as its complete removal and its substitution by a constitution framed by the Indian people through a Constituent Assembly. Another matter has assumed an urgent and vital significance and this is the exceedingly critical international situation and the possibility of war. This must concern India greatly and affect her struggle for freedom. This must, therefore, be considered the governing factor of the situation and almost everything else becomes of secondary importance, for all our efforts and petty arguments will be of little avail if the very foundation is upset. The Congress has clearly and repeatedly laid down its policy in the event of such a crisis and stated that it will be no party to imperialist war. Peace, therefore, and Indian independence is its basic policy. The Congress will very gladly and willingly co-operate with the Muslim League and all other organisations and individuals in the furtherance of this policy. I have carefully looked through the various matters to which you have drawn attention in your letter and its enclosures, and I find that there is nothing in them which refers or touches the economic demand of the masses or affects the all-important questions of poverty and unemployment. For all of us in India these are the vital issues and unless some solution is found for them, we function in vain. The question of State services, howsoever important and worthy of consideration it might be, affects a very small number of people. The peasantry, industrial workers, artisans and petty shopkeepers form the vast majority of the population and they are not improved in any way by any one of the demands listed above. Their interests should be paramount.

CONGRESS POLICY

Many of the "demands" involve changes of the constitution which we are not in a position to bring about. Even if some such changes are desirable in themselves, it is not our policy to press for minor constitutional changes. We want to do away completely with the present constitution and replace it by another for a free India.

In the same way the desire for statutory guarantees involves constitutional changes which we cannot give effect to. All we can do is to state that in a future constitution for a free India we want certain guarantees to be incorporated. We have done this in regard to religious, cultural, linguistic and other rights of minorities in the Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights. We would like these fundamental rights to be made a part of the constitution.

REPLY TO THE POINTS

I now deal with the various matters listed above.

1. Fourteen points. I had thought, were somewhat out of date. Many of their provisions have been given effect to by the Communal Award and in other ways; some others are entirely acceptable to the Congress; yet others require constitutional changes, which, as I have mentioned above, are beyond our present competence. Apart from the matters covered by the Communal Award and those involving a change in the constitution, one or two matters remain which give a rise to differences of opinion which are still likely to lead to considerable argument.

THE COMMUNAL AWARD

2. The Congress has clearly stated its attitude towards the Communal Award, and it comes to this that it seeks alterations only on the basis of mutual consent of the parties concerned. I do not understand how any one can take objection to this attitude and policy. If we are asked to describe the Award as not being anti-national, that would be patently false. Even apart from what it gives to various groups, its whole basis and structure are anti-national and come in the way of the development of national unity. As you know, it gives an overwhelming and wholly undeserving weightage to the European elements in certain parts of India. If we think in terms of Independent India, we cannot possibly fit in this Award with it. It is true that under stress of circumstances we have sometimes to accept as a temporary measure something that is on the face of it anti-national. It is also true that in the matters governed by the Communal Award, we can only find a satisfactory and abiding solution by the constant goodwill of the parties concerned. This is the Congress policy.

SHARE IN SERVICES

3. The fixing of the Muslims' share in the State services by statutory enactment necessarily involves the fixing of the shares of other groups and communities similarly. This would mean a rigid and compartmental State structure which will impede progress and development. At the same time, it is generally admitted that State appointments should be fairly and adequately distributed but no community should have cause to complain. It is far better to do this by convention and agreement. The Congress is fully alive to this issue and desires to meet the wishes of various groups in the fullest measure, so as to give to all minority communities, as stated in No. 11, of the Fourteen Points, "An adequate share in all the services of the State and in local self-governing bodies having due regard to the requirements and efficiency". The State to-day is becoming more and more technical and demands expert knowledge in its various departments. It is right that, if a community is backward in this technical and expert knowledge, special efforts should be made to give it this education to bring it up to a higher level. I understand that at the Unity Conference held at Allahabad in 1933 or thereabouts, a mutually satisfactory solution on this question of State services was arrived at.

PROTECTION OF CULTURE

4. As regards protection of culture, the Congress has decided its willingness to embody this in the fundamental laws of the constitution. It has also declared that it does not wish to interfere in any way with the personal law of any community.

SHAHIDGANJ MOSQUE

5. I am considerably surprised at the suggestions that the Congress should take in hand agitation in connection with Shahidganj Mosque. That is a matter to be decided either legally or by mutual agreement. The Congress prefers in all such matters the way of mutual agreement, and its services can always be utilised for this purpose where there is no opening for them and a desire to this effect on the part of the parties concerned. I am glad that the Premier of the Punjab has suggested that this is the only satisfactory way to a solution of the problem.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES

6. The right to perform religious ceremonies should certainly be guaranteed to all communities. The Congress resolution about this is quite clear. I know nothing about the particular incident relating to the Punjab village which has been referred to. No doubt many instances can be gathered together from various parts of India where petty interference take place with Hindu, Muslim or Sikh ceremonies. These have to be tactfully dealt with wherever they arise. But the principle is quite clear and should be agreed to.

COW SLAUGHTER

7. As regards cow slaughter, there has been a great deal of entirely false and unfounded propaganda against the Congress suggesting that the Congress was going to stop it forcibly by legislation. The Congress does not wish to undertake any legislative action in this matter to restrict the established rights of the Muslims.

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION

8. The question of territorial distribution has not arisen in any way. If and when it arises, it must be dealt with on the basis of mutual agreement of the parties concerned.

"BANDE MATARAM"

9 Regarding the "Bande Mataram" song, the Working Committee issued a long statement in October last, to which I would invite your attention. First of all, it has to be remembered that no formal National Anthem has been accepted by the Congress at any time. It is true, however, that "Bande Matram" song has been intimately associated with Indian Nationalism for more than thirty years and numerous associations of sentiment and sacrifice have gathered round it. Popular songs are not made to order, nor can they be successfully imposed. They grow out of public sentiment. During all these thirty or more years the "Bande Mataram" song was treated as a national song in praise of India. Nor, to my knowledge, was any objection taken to it except on political grounds by the Government. When, however, some objections were raised, the Working Committee carefully considered the matter and ultimately decided to recommend that certain stanzas, which contain certain allegorical references, might not be used on national platforms or occasions. The two stanzas that have been recommended by the Working Committee for use as a national song have not a word or a phrase which can ogend anybody from any point of view, and I am surprised that anyone can object to them. They may appeal to some more than to others. Some may prefer another national song; they have full freedom to do so. But to compel large numbers of people to give up what they have long valued and grown attached to is to cause needless hurt to them and injure the national movement itself. It would be improper for a national organisation to do this.

HINDI-URDU

10. About Urdu and Hindi, I have previously written to you and have also sent you my pamphlet on "The Question of Language." The Congress has declared in favour of guarantees for languages and culture. I want to encourage all the great provincial languages of India, and, at the same time, to make Hindustani, as written both in Nagri and Urdu scripts, the national language. Both scripts should be officially recognised and the choice should be left to the people concerned. In fact, this policy is being pursued by the Congress Ministries.

JOINT ELECTORATE

11. The Congress has long been of opinion that joint electorates are preferable to separate electorates from the point of view of national unity and harmonious co-operation between the different communities. But joint electorates, in order to have real value, must not be imposed on unwilling groups. Hence, the Congress is quite clear that their introduction depend on their acceptance by the people concerned. This is the policy that is being pursued by the Congress Ministries in regard to local bodies. Recently in a Bill dealing with local bodies introduced in the Bombay Assembly separate electorates were maintained but an option was given to the people concerned to adopt a joint electorate, if they so chose. This principle seems to be in exact accordance with No. 5 of the Fourteen Points, which lays down that "representation of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorate as at present, provided that it shall be open to any community, at any time, to abandon its separate electorate in favour of joint electorates." It surprised me that the Muslim League group in the Bombay Assembly should have opposed the Bill with its optional clause, although this carried out the very policy of the Muslim League.

May I also point out that in the resolution passed by the Muslim League in 1929, at the time it adopted the Fourteen Points, it was stated that "the Mussalmans will not consent to joint electorates unless Sind is actually constituted into a separate province and reforms in fact are introduced in the N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan on the same footing as in other provinces." Since then Sind has been separated and the N.W.F. Province has been placed on a level with other provinces. So far as Baluchistan is concerned, the Congress is committed to a levelling up of this area in the same way.

NATIONAL FLAG

12. The National Tri-colour flag was adopted originally in 1929 by the Congress after full and careful consultation with eminent Muslim, Sikhs and other leaders. Obviously a country and national movement must have a National Flag representing the nation and all communities in it. No communal flag can represent the nation. If we did not possess a National Flag now we would have to evlove one. The present national flag had its colours originally selected in order to represent the various communities, but we did not like to lay stress on the communal aspect of the colour. Artistically, I think, the combination of orange, white and green has resulted in a flag which is probably the most beautiful of all National Flags. For these many years our flag has been used and it has spread to the remotest village and brought hope and courage and a sense of all-India unity to our masses. It has been associated with great sacrifices on the part of our people, including Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, and many have suffered lathi blows and imprisonment and even death in defending it from insult or injury. Thus a powerful sentiment has grown up in its favour. On innumerable occasions Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali and many leaders of the Muslim League to-day have associated themselves with this flag and emphasised its virtues and significance as a symbol of Indian Unity. It has spread outside the Congress ranks and been generally recognised as the flag of the nation. It is difficult to understand how any one can reasonably object to it now.

Communal flags cannot obviously take its place for that can only mean a host of flags of various communities being used together and that emphasising our disunity and separateness. Communal flags might be used for religious functions but they have no place at any national functions or over any public buildings meant for various communities.

May I add that during the past few months on several occasions, the national flag has been insulted by some members or volunteers of the Muslim League. This has pained us greatly but we have deliberately avoided anything in the nature of conflict in order not to add to communal bitterness. We have also issued strict orders, and they have been obeyed, that no interference should take place with the Muslim League flag, even though it might be inappropriately displayed.

STATUS OF THE LEAGUE

13. I do not understand what is meant by our recognition of the Muslim League as the one and only organisation of Indian Muslims. Obviously the Muslim League is an important communal organisation and we deal with it as such. But we have to deal with all organisations and individuals that come within our ken. We do not determine the measure of importance of distinction they possess. There are a large number, about a hundred thousand, of Muslims on the Congress rolls, many of whom have been our close companions, in prisons and outside, for many years and we value their comradeship highly. There are many organisations which contain Muslims and non-Muslims alike, such as Trade Unions, Peasant Unions, Kisan Sabhas, Debt Committees, Zamindar Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Employers' Associations, etc. and we have contacts with them. There are special Muslim organisations, such as the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, the Proja Party, the Ahrar and others, which claim attention. Inevitably, the more important the organisation the more attention paid to it, but this importance does not come from outside but from inherent strength. And the other organisations, even though they might be younger and smaller cannot be ignored.

COALITION MINISTRY.

14. I should like to know what is meant by coalition. A ministry must have a definite political and economic programme and policy. Any other kind of ministry would be a disjoined and ineffective body, with no clear mind or direction. Given a common political and economic programme and policy, co-operation is easy. You know probably that some such co-operation was sought for and obtained by the Congress in the Frontier Province. In Bombay also repeated attempts were made on behalf of the Congress to obtain this co-operation on the basis of a common programme. The Congress has gone to the Assemblies with a definite programme and in furtherance of a clear policy. It will always gladly co-operate with other groups, whether it is in a majority or a minority in an Assembly, in furtherance of that programme and policy. On that basis, I can conceive of even coalition Ministries being formed. Without that basis the Congress has no interest in a Ministry or in an Assembly.

MEANS TO END.

I have dealt, I am afraid, at exceeding length with the various points raised in your letter and its enclosures. I am glad that I have had a glimpse into your mind through this correspondence, as this enables me to understand a little better the problems that are before you and perhaps others. I agree entirely that it is the duty of every Indian to bring about harmonious joint effort of all of us for the achievement of India's freedom and the ending of the poverty of her people. For me, and I take it for most of us, the Congress had been a means to that end and not the end in itself. It has been a high privilege for us to work through the Congress because it has drawn to itself the love of millions of our countrymen, and through their sacrifice and united effort, taken us a long way to our goal. But much remains to be done and we have all to pull together to that end.

Personally, the idea of pacts and the like does not appeal to me, though perhaps they might be necessary occasionally. What seems to me far more important is a more basic understanding of each other, bringing with it the desire and ability to co-operate together. That larger co-operation, if it is to include our millions, must necessarily be in the interests of these millions. My mind, therefore, is continually occupied with the problems of these unhappy masses of this country and I view all other problems in this light. I should like to view the communal problem also in this perspective, for otherwise it has no great significance for me.

AN INJUSTICE.

You seem to imagine that I wanted you to put forward suggestions as a petitioner, and then you propose that the Congress should officially communicate with you. Surely you have misunderstood me and done yourself and me an injustice. There is no question of petitioning either by you or by me but a desire to understand each other and the problem that we have been discussing. I do not understand the significance of your wanting an official intimation from the Congress. I did not ask you for an official reply on behalf of the Muslim League. Organisations do not function in this way. It is not a question of prestige for the Congress or for any of us, for we are keener on reaching the goal we have set before us than on small matters of prestige. The Congress is a great enough organisation to ignore such petty matters, and if some of us have gained a measure of influence and popularity, we have done so in the shadow of the Congress.

You will remember that I took the initiative in writing to you and requesting you to enlighten me as to what your objections were to the Congress policy and what, according to you, were the points in dispute. I had read many of our speeches, as reported in the press, and I found to my regret that they were full of strong attacks on the Congress which, according to my way of thinking, were not justified. I wanted to remove any misunderstandings, where such existed, and to clear the air.

ASTOUNDING FALSEHOODS.

I have found, chiefly in the Urdu press, the most astounding falsehoods about the Congress. I refer to facts, not to opinion, and to facts within my knowledge. Two days ago, here in Calcutta, I saw a circular letter or notice issued by a secretary of a Muslim League. This contained a list of the so-called misdeeds of the U. P. Government. I read this with amazement for there was not an iota of truth in most of the charges. I suppose they were garnered from the Urdu Press. Through the press and platform such charges have been repeated on numerous occasions and communal passions have thus been roused and bitterness created. This has grieved me and I have sought by writing to you and to Nawab Ismail Khan to find a way of checking this deplorable deterioration of our public life, as well as a surer basis for co-operation. That problem still faces us and I hope we shall solve it.

INTERNATIONAL CRISES

I have mentioned earlier in this letter the critical international situation and the terrible sense of impending catastrophe that hangs over the world. My mind is obsessed with this and I want India to realise it and be ready for all consequences, good or ill, that may follow from it. In this period of world crises all of us, to whatever party or group we might belong and whatever our differences imght be, have the primary duty of holding together to protect our people from the perils that might encompass them. Our differences and arguments seem trivial when the future of the world and India hangs in the balance. It is in the hope that all of us will succeed in building up this larger unity in our country that I have written to you and others repeatedly and at length.

There is one small matter I should like to mention. The report of my speech at Haripura, as given in your letter and the newspaper article, is not correct.

We have been corresponding for some time and many vague rumours are afloat as to what we have been saying to each other. Anxious enquiries come to me and I have no doubt that similar enquiries are addressed to you also. I think that we might take the public into our confidence now, for this is a public matter on which many are interested. I suggest, therefore, that our correspondence might be released to the press. I presume you will have no objection.

Yours, sincerely,
(Sd.) JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

JINNAH'S REPLY.

Copy of letter from Mr. Jinnah to Mr. Nehru, dated Bombay, 12th April, 1938:—

Dear Pandit Jawaharlal,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th April, 1938. I am extremely obliged to you for informing me that you propose to return to Allahabad and shall probably be there for a greater part of April and suggesting that, if it would be convenient for me to come there, we could meet, or if it suits me better to go to Lucknow, you will try to go there. I am afraid that it is not possible for me owing to my other engagements, but I shall be in Bombay about the end of April and if it is convenient to you, I shall be very glad to meet you.

CHARGE AGAINST JAWAHAR

As to the rest of your letter, it has been to me a most painful reading. It seems to me that you cannot even accurately interpret my letter, as you very honestly say that your mind is obsessed with the international situation and the sense of impending catas-

(Continued on Page 11)

Jawahar-Jinnah Correspondence

(Continued from Page 10)

trophe that hangs over the world; so you are thinking in terms entirely diverse from realities which face us in India. I can only express my regret at your turning and twisting of what I wrote to you and putting entirely a wrong complexion upon the position I have placed before you at your request. You have formulated certain points in your letter which you father upon me to begin with as my proposals. I sent you extracts from the press which had recently appeared simply because I believed you when you repeatedly asserted and appealed to me that you would be grateful if I would refer you to any recent statements made in the press or platform which would help you in understanding matters. These are some of the matters which are undoubtedly agitating Muslim India, but the question how to meet them and to what extent and by what means and methods, is the business, so I have said before, of every true nationalist to solve. Whether constitutional changes are necessary, whether we should do it by agreement or convention and so forth, are matters, I thought, were for discussion, but I am extremely sorry to find that you have in your letter already pronounced your judgment and given your decision on a good many of them with a preamble which negatives any suggestion of discussion which may lead to a settlement. As you start by saying: "I was so much surprised to see this list as I have no idea that you wanted to discuss many of these matters with us; some of these are wholly covered by previous decisions of the Congress, some others are hardly capable of discussion," and then you proceed to give your conclusions, having formulated the points according to your own notions.

REFUSAL TO DISCUSS

Your tone and language again display the same arrogance and militant spirit, as if the Congress is the sovereign power and, as an indication you extend your patronage by saying that "obviously the Muslim League is an important communal organisation and we deal with it as such, as we have to deal with all organisations and individuals that come within our ken. We do not determine the measure of importance of distinction they possess" and then you mention various other organisations. Here I may add that in my opinion, as I have publicly stated so often, that unless the Congress recognises the Muslim League on a footing of complete equality and is prepared as such to negotiate for a Hindu-Muslim settlement, we shall have to wait and depend upon our inherent strength which will "determine the measure of importance and distinction it possesses". Having regard to your mentality, it is really difficult for me to make you understand the position any further. Of course, as I have said before, I do not propose to discuss the various matters, referred to by you, by means of and through correspondence, as, in my opinion, that is not the way to tackle this matter.

PRESS STATEMENTS

With regard to your reference to certain falsehoods that have appeared about the Congress in Urdu press, which, you say, have astounded you, and with regard to the circular letter referred to about the misdeeds of the U. P. Government, I can express no opinion without investigation, but I can give you any number of falsehoods that have appeared in the Congress and in statements of Congressmen with regard to the All-India Muslim League, some of the leaders and those who are connected with it. Similarly, I can give instances which are deliberately appearing in the Congress press and speeches of Congressmen which are daily deliberately misrepresenting and villifying the Muslim composition of the Bengal, Sind, Punjab and Assam Governments with a view to break those Governments, but that is not the subject matter of our correspondence and besides no useful purpose will be served in doing so.

CONDITION FOR PUBLICATION

With regard to your request that our correspondence should be released to the press, I have no objection provided that the correspondence between me and Mr. Gandhi is also published simultaneously, as we both have referred to him and his correspondence with me in ours. You will, please, therefore, obtain the permission of Mr. Gandhi to that effect or, if you wish, I will write to him, informing him that you desire to release the correspondence between us to the press, and I am willing to agree to it provided he agrees that the correspondence between him and myself is also released.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. A. Jinnah.

JAWAHAR ANSWERS CHARGE

Copy of letter from Pandit Nehru to Mr. Jinnah, dated Allahabad, April 16, 1938:

Dear Mr. Jinnah,

Your letter of April 12th has just reached me.

I am extremely sorry that anything that I have written to you should have caused you pain. It seems to be true that we approach public problems from different standpoints and inevitably I try to place my viewpoint before you and seek to gain your appreciation of it. To say anything that might pain you would defeat my own purpose, even apart from its impropriety. At the same time, I owe it to you and myself to endeavour to place frankly before you how my mind works and what my views are on the subject matter under discussion. Our viewpoints might differ, but I do believe that the margin of difference can be lessened by a frank approach on either side. I have sought to make this approach in all sincerity and with every desire on my part not to say anything that might come in the way.

NO FINALITY IN POLITICS

In my last letter I dealt with the various points mentioned in the extracts you had sent me, as I presumed that as you had drawn my attention to them, they might to a large extent represent what you had in mind. As you know I have been trying to get at these points of difference and when I saw something concrete I wanted to give my reaction to it. I tried to state what the Congress opinion has been in regard to them. There is no finality in day to day politics, although certain principles are supposed to govern policies. It is for the Congress, if it so chooses, to vary any policy. All I can do is to state what the past and present policy is.

REPLY TO CHARGE

I regret that you think that I write in an arrogant and militant spirit and as if I considered the Congress as the sovereign power and that it is circumscribed in a hundred ways and further that it may have to go through the wilderness many a time again before it achieved its objective. You have referred to my obsession with the international situation and the sense of impending catastrophe that possesses me. If I feel that way, as I do, I can hardly grow complacent or imagine that the Congress is sovereign. But when I discuss Congress policies, as a Congressman, I can only repeat what these are and not bring in my own particular view on the subject, if these happen to be at variance with Congress resolution.

NO CONGRESS PRESS

You point out that the Congress Press has contained numerous falsehoods in regard to the Muslim League and some of its leaders as well as the provincial governments of Bengal, Punjab, Sind and Assam, I entirely agree with you that falsehoods, misrepresentations and insinuations are to be deprecated and countered wherever they might occur, in the Urdu, Hindi or English press or whatever the political complexion of the newspaper. There is no such thing as the Congress press over which the Congress has control, but it is true that many newspapers rally support the Congress... whether we can influence ... or not, we certainly want ... all such false and mi... statements and to exp... disapproval of them. In ... ter I can only beg to yo... out specific instances s... might take necessary a...

I note what you say ... publication of our cor... with Mahatma Ga... therefore, writing to ... the permission as ... you.

I am afraid, it ... possible for me ... in April or Ma... I intend sailing...

ENJOY YOUR MEAL!
Gastric pains and indigestion due to acidity are quickly relieved with Bi So DoL, the modern, approved antacid.
Bi So DoL
No. 323

CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS IN CITY

Pedestrians Themselves To Blame! Hearken To Words Of Wisdom Of Police Chief And Trollip!

Tuesday was a field-day for the Monsoon. Like Don Bradman it played a stolid innings and effaced all adverse impressions that may have been formed by its earlier lapses.

Already the W.I.A.A. has started propaganda to show that the Monsoon does not impose any obligation on motorists to limit speed. On Monday night three "motoring authorities" gave a broadcast from the Bombay station of the All-India Radio. The August trio consisted of Mr. W. R. G. Smith, the police commissioner, Mr. A. S. Trollip and the publicity officer of the W. I. A. A. The burden of the broadcast was to show that at all times of the year more accidents were caused by pedestrians than by motor cars.

It is regrettable that the director of the Bombay Station, who grows indignant at press criticisms of his methods should have permitted this kind of propaganda on the Radio.

It is much more regrettable that the Commissioner of Police who is the custodian of the safety of the citizens of Bombay, should have associated himself with this vile propaganda whatever his feelings as a motorist are, his duty as a Government servant should have prevented him from taking part in this propaganda.

The monsoon is as pitiless as the motorists and showed its powers on Tuesday afternoon. On the same date in 1937 there was hardly any rainfall. Colaba and Fort had recorded nine and eleven cents and the other parts of the city had none at all. But this year it was a different story. The following are the rainfall figures for the 24 hours ending on Tuesday morning:—Colaba 3.24 inches, Fort 3.2 inches, Byculla 2.35 inches and Matunga 1.81 inches.

The total rainfall figures compare very favourably with the totals on the same day last year. The following are the figures for 1937 and 1938 respectively:—Colaba, 2.65 inches and 21.56 inches Fort 1.42 inches and 20.42 inches Byculla 53 cents and 21 inches Matunga 1.06 inches and 16.96 inches.

Having given a display of its prowess on Tuesday, the monsoon disappeared. There has been no rainfall since this morning and the sun is shining out occasionally to the delight of the citizens.

COMBAT THE UNWANATED RATIO

(Continued from page 6.)

particular level suited to her economic needs; there is no reason why the same level should also apply to Indian conditions. And what about the mal-adjustment already existing between the rupee and the sterling before England went off gold—since the ruinous ratio of 18d. was fixed? How could that be rectified without depreciating the rupee in terms of the sterling?

With a view to exhausting the sterling resources and thus embarrassing the Government of India all possible means ought to be adopted. By bringing before the foreign investors the impending danger of a breakdown of the present rate of exchange we could undermine their confidence and at least make some of them withdraw their capital. The withdrawal of even a part of the foreign capital, which would easily be replaced by the Indian ... which is now availabl... would cause a so... the sterling r... ernment.

At ... qui...

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 14.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	£0 - 0
Guest Keen and Nettlefold	1 5 6
Turner and Newall	3 -4 6
Associated Elec Industries	1 15 3
Attock Oil	1 13 0
Barsi Light Railways	60 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	2 0 0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 3
Beira Railways	1 5 0
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 1½
Marconi International Marine	1 5 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol 20.00
General Electric Ordinary	3 14 0
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 5 0
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 1 6
International Rly. of C. America	dol 3.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 5 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 5 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 4 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 14 3
Indian Copper Corpn. Ord.	0 3 0
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 10.15
American Radiator	dol 10.45
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	dol 35.50
American Can Company	dol 87.75
General Foods Corporation	dol 29.75
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 14 6
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 2 6
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd.	0 6 3
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	1 11 6
Messina (Transvaal) Ltd.	0 11 0
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	XD.0 19 3
Trust of Bank Share unit	0 18 3
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 1 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 12 9

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 14.

Broach J/A. 1938 op. 142 1/2; highest 143 1/4; lowest 142 3/8; closing 142 3/8.
Broach A/M. 1939 op 160; highest 161 1/4; lowest 159 7/8; closing 159 7/8.
Oomra July op 128 1/2; highest 129; lowest 128; closing 129.
Oomra D/Jan. op 140 3/4; highest 141; lowest 140 3/4; closing 141.
Bengal July op 105 3/4; highest 106 1/2; lowest 105; closing 106 1/2.
Bengal D/Jan. op. 120; highest 120 1/4; lowest 119; closing 120 1/4.
T/Mandi for Broach J/Augst 1938 (21-6-38) Rs. 3 1/8.
T/Mandi for Broach J/Augst. 1938 (24-6-38) Rs. 4 1/8.
T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 24

Cotton Straddle

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
July 97 Oct. 120 Dec. 122 Jan. 125 March 125 May 131 at Cross Rate 4.97 3/9.

Bomba/—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 144/8—Liverpool July 1938 4.42 Rs. 48 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 162—Liverpool May 1939 4.66 Rs. 41 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay— New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 144/8—New York July 8.13 Rs. 38 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.97 3/8

Bombay— New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 162—New York May 8.33 Rs. 24 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.97 3/8.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 14.

SAKEL—	
July	11.50—11.
November	12.30—13.
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.16—31.
August	9.31—32.
GIZA—	
July	11.31—29.
November	11.72—27.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 10th day of June, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	31,68,73,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	174,01,62,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,67,94,000
Total Notes issued	213,38,29,000
Total Liabilities	213,38,29,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 56.499 per cent.	

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	76,14,37,000
Total of A.	120,55,88,000
B. Rupee Coin	60,47,18,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,35,23,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	...
Total Assets	213,38,29,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 10th June, 1938.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government *	17,52,41,000
(b) Banks	14,21,41,000
(c) Others	56,95,000
Bills Payable	10,67,000
Other Liabilities	83,98,000
Rupees	43,25,42,000

*Includes £143,400 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	31,68,68,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	5,000
Rupee Coin	6,84,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,71,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	1,30,000
(b) External	...
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	44,98,000
Balances held abroad**	3,41,47,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	12,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	...
Investments	6,66,29,000
Other Assets	79,15,000
Rupees	43,25,42,000

**Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

THE NEXT VICE-CHANCELLOR

(Continued from page 6.)

about the next Vice-Chancellor. I think that if those in high authority would take the trouble of ascertaining the views and opinions of the lesser men of this country, they would find that there is a great consensus of educated opinion in favour of a change. There is an equally great percentage who would like to see in that office a man whom they can really look up to.

The Vice-Chancellorship is not a Civil Service job, nor must it be looked upon as something akin to it. The person to whom the Vice-Chancellorship should be responsible, no matter who appoints him in fact, is the University itself, for it is only so long as he retains the respect of the University, symbolised by its professors and its students that the Vice-Chancellor should remain in office. Once he forfeits that, however small the opposition may be, it would be better in the interests of all concerned to have a change.

Whenever the time comes—and we hope it will come soon—many of us would feel grateful if a little respect would be paid to the wishes of the student generation of this University. For we want a Vice-Chancellor, and not a small town politician.

ENJOY SAFE DRIVING
AVOID WORRY AND THE "TROUBLE ZONE"

Turn your back on the workaday world. Face the wide open road. But go in a car that keeps you out of the "Trouble Zone"—a car fitted with safe, new Goodyear Tyres.

THEN you can get the most from your driving. You'll know that, come what may, no matter what the road has to offer, your tyres afford maximum protection against all tyre troubles that may mean delays, inconvenience or even accident.

Fit new Goodyears and travel comfortably, swiftly, safely.

GOODYEAR

ORE PEOPLE, THE WORLD OVER, RIDE ON GOODYEAR TYRES THAN ON ANY OTHER MAKE

MADE IN INDIA—SPECIALISED FOR INDIAN SERVICE

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON
FOUR POINTS UP

Gilt-Edged Securities Easy

WHEAT STRONG: REDUCED CROP ESTIMATES

BOMBAY, June 15

NEW YORK COTTON

The extension of Government Loan induced some covering and imparted some strength in the market. Lack of general enquiry together with Bombay selling and hedging checked the rise.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

The market displayed considerable strength in view of better cables from abroad and reduced crop estimates in America. However, scattered selling brought reaction in its wake.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Brighter sentiment prevailed to-day following reduced crop estimates. The rate advanced on some buying and co vering.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938.

New York, June 15

Previous closing	8.19
To-day's opening	8.23
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	8.23
Difference	+04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 15

Previous closing	4.35
To-day's opening	4.43
Difference	+08
To-day's closing	4.44
Difference	+09

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 144-8
April May 1939	Rs. 162-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 15

New York cotton derived some strength from extension of Government Loan which induced some covering but the general enquiry was lacking with Bombay selling and hedging checking marked rises.

The trading in July began at 8.23 i.e. four points higher than last closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool and scattered local buying and covering; with trading thereafter restricted due to operators becoming cautious.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 15

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.04/8.03) 8.24/8.23
October (8.06/8.05) 8.27/8.27
December (8.09/8.09) 8.32/8.31

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 15

American July (4.32) 4.42
American October (4.44) 4.54
Egyptian July (6.04) 6.25
Egyptian November (6.25) 6.41

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 15

The trading in Broach July/August commenced at Rs. 144-10 and then the price improved to Rs. 146. Later on scattered selling price declined to Rs. 144-6 at the close.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 15

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 3/4) 1-4

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop June July (£16 5/8) £16 7/16 paid and buyers
Dunlop June (£19) £19
Lightning June (£18) £18

RUBBER

Spot (5 13/16 buyers) 5 7/8 buyers
Forward October December (6 paid and value) 6 1/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£10 1/4 sellers) £10 5/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£170 buyers £170 1/4 sellers. Barely steady) £171 1/4 buyers £171 1/2 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£13 1/4 buyers £13 3/8 sellers. Quiet) £13 5/16 buyers £13 3/8 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£38 to £39) £38 1/2 to £39
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 15

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at July 79 1/4.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, June 15

Previous closing	4.97 3/8
To-day's opening	4.97 15/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 15

Previous closing	4.96.78
To-day's opening	4.97.31
To-day's closing	4.97.56

FRANC RATE

London, June 15

Previous closing	178.38
To-day's opening	178.34
To-day's closing	178.41

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 15

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.97.31 and then improved to 4.97.68, subsequently, further rising to 4.97,75 on continued support.

Franc opened at 178.34 and continued very steady with minor variations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 25/32) 1-5 25/32
Paris on Bombay (13.214) 13.214
New York on Bombay (36.84) 36.87
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3/8) 0.91 1/4
London on Milan (94.37) 94.57
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/2 nominal) 0-8 5/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-0-8) £7-0-9
Silver (18 3/4d.) 18 7/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 15

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Speculators bought and sold. Bear covering. Spot market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 15

Spot	(18 3/4d.) 18 7/8d.
Forward	(18 3/8d.) 18 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 15

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-8) £7-0-9

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, June 15

SILVER

Silver ready	49 8 0
Silver Jeth	49 7 6
Silver Ashad	49 5 0
Silver Shravan	49 3 0

GOLD

Gold ready	35 10 6
Gold Jeth	35 11 3
Gold Ashad	35 12 3
Gold Shravan	35 13 3
Sovereign	22 13 3

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 15

Liverpool wheat opened strong with July 79 1/2 and October 72. The market developed considerable strength following better overseas cables and reduced crop estimates in America but subsequently some reaction followed due to scattered selling

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 15

Chicago wheat opened very steady with July at 0.80 1/2. The market displayed somewhat brighter sentiment to-day following reduced crop estimates which induced scattered buying and covering with the rate further advancing to 0.81 3/4.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 15

Wheat September	4 3 6
Wheat January	4 7 5
Linseed September	7 1 0

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 15

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-5 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, June 15

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday June 3	£92 1/2
Tuesday June 7	£92 3/4
Wednesday June 8	£92 3/4
Thursday June 9	£92 3/4
Friday June 10	£92 3/4
Monday June 13	£92 3/4
Tuesday June 14	£32 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 15

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/4) £100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£32 1/2) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 1(£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 1/2) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 1/4) £104 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/8) £74 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/8) £102 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 1/2) £104 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 3/4) £101 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 15

London stock exchange was quiet but steady.

Giltedged securities attracted some support. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 1/2 i.e. unchanged from previous close.

INDUSTRIALS

Stand rd Motors (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Mark. and Spencer Ordinary (52-3) 52-9
H dro Electric (dol 3 5/8) dol 3 5/8
Elec Music Industry (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (28-6) 28-3
Imperial Chemical (29-9) 29-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (60-10 1/2) 61-6
San Paulo / per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£28 1/2) £28
Dunlop Rubber (26-9) 26-9
Unilever Ordinary (36-9) 37-3
Ford Motors (17) 17
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£47) £46
British American Tobacco Ordinary (97-6) 97-6
Carreas A (£6 7/8) £6 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (131-3) 131-3
P and O S N Company Deferred (20-9) 20-9
Distillers (94-6) 95-0
Bredfords Dyer (3-3) 3-3
British Celanese (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-3) 35-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (33-9) 33-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-0) 4-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-0) 20-6
Inter Nickels (dol 42 1/4) dol 43 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (33-9) 33-9
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-3) 16-3
Donaro Tea (36-6) 36-6
Empire of India (26-3) 26-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£7 1/4) £7 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-0) 24-0
Gule Kelamponn (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-3) 24-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (37-6) 37-6
Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-3
Rio Tintos (£13 1/8) £13 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (61-3) 62-6
Rand Mines (£9) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 1/2) £16 3/4
Associated Leaseholds (76-3) 76-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (88-9) 88-9
Sub Nigel (£11 1/8) £11 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 5/8) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-9) 23-9
Anglo Iranian (83-9) 84-4 1/2
Burma Oil (113-9) 115
Mexican Eagle (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Shell Transport (82-6) 83-9
Royal Dutch (£35 1/4) £36

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£46 3/8) £46 1/8
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£16) £16
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4
Southern Def (£16 1/2) £16 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£126) £127 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£73 3/4) £74 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rubber And Wheat Firmer Wall Street Opened Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 15.

On the Stock Exchange Kaffirs encountered good general support especially from Paris, several appreciable gains being recorded. Giltedged securities eased. Defence Loan is expected to open tomorrow around the issue price. Oils were supported from Continent.

Among commodities rubber was firmer in sympathy with overseas. Wheat was firm on overnight Winnipeg and Chicago together with fears of black rust in America.

On Foreign Exchanges, American Dollar was sold against purchases of gold, the turnover of the latter at today's Bullion Market around 2-1/4 million sterling.

Wall Street opened firm.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Fair Business In Jutes

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Jutes opened steady but closed slightly easier although fair business took place. Coals remained easier and only limited business was put through. Teas were practically neglected. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. The speculative issues generally opened steady but closed slightly easier on profit-taking. Government Securities were quiet.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three per cent. Loan 1941 102/12, three and half per cent. Government Paper 98/7, three and half per cent. Loan 1947/50 106/5, four per cent. Loan 1960/70 113, small lot; three per cent. U. P. Loan 1961/66 98, small lot, five per cent. Loan 1938/40 101/2.

Banks:—Reserve 114/8 small lot.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas 12/12, Howrah Amta 114/4.

Cottons:—Dunbar 146, small lot, New Victoria ord. annas twelve.

Coals:—Bengal 303, small lot; Equitable 33/13, Hurriladih 12/8, Mundulpore 7/12, New Manbhoom 23, Parasea 1/1, Union 23.

Jutes:—Adamjee ord. 8/6 small lot, Alliance 161/8, Champdany 121 small lot, Clive 16/12, Gondalpara 560, Gourepore pref. 120 small lot, Howrah 36/14, National 17/8 small lot ex div. Presidency 3/2, Relliance 49/8 small lot, Standard 111.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 5/6, Consolidated Tin 4/3, Indian Copper 1/15, Rhodesia Copper 1/9, Tavoy Tin 1/6, Dalmia Cement ordy. 9/4, Dalmia Cement defd. 3/2, Bengal Telephone ord. 18/8, Jubbulpore Electric 12/12, Rawalpindi 23, Braithwaite and Company 6/8, Britannia Building 5/10, Burn and Co., ordy. 196/8, Hukumchand Steel ord. 6/14, Hukumchand Steel defd. 1/5, Indian Iron 21/8, Steel Corporation ord. 4/11, Steel Corporation pref. 77, Delhi Flour 11/4, Triton Insurance 230/8, Balmer Lawrie 240 small lot, B. I. Corporation ord. 2/10, Dunloy Rubber ord. 10/10, Dunlop Rubber second pref. 94 small lot, Dunlop Rubber first pref. 125, Rohtas Industries 22, British Burma Petroleum 2/12, Orient Paper 4/12, Titaghur Paper prefd. ord. 4/- cum div. Titaghur Paper B. ord. 14/8, Midnapore Zemindary 80, India General Navigation ordy. 87/12.

Teas:—East India 7/4, Hattikhira 17/8.

Debentures:—Seven per cent. Sree Radhakrishna Sugar Mills 10/12, six and quarter per cent. 1936/48 Sree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar 102/4, five per cent. Shiva Jute Press 101/8, five per cent. Star Trading and Investment 101/8.—A. P.

LONDON GILTS EASIER

On New Loans Terms

London, June 14

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have received the following cable:—

Gilts rather easier on terms of new loan but we believe that setback is only temporary as market views terms as generous. In other directions conditions very inactive mainly due to want of business. There was some inquiry for Attocks.

Attocks	35
Swan Hunter	25/3
Cammel Laird	7/9
Richard Thomas	3/6
Kamra Tin	10d.
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/5
Associated Manganese of S. A.	6
C. P. Manganese	£2 13/16
Westland Aircraft	5/9
Imperial Airways	25
Morris Motors	26/3
Tube Investments	79/3
Anglo Alpha Cement	6/9
Boots Pure Drug	39/6
Turner Newall	
O. K. Bazar	
British Celanese II	

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June

Wheat	17,773
Linseed	6,100
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	33
Groundnuts	11,509
Castorseed	10
Rice	10,909
Cottonseed	882
Mowraseed	618
Gram	1,317
Joowar	139
Barley	595
Bajree	176
Indian sugar	17,998

NEW YORK STO EXCHANGE

New York, Ju

U S Steel Common New Stoc 41 1/8) dol 42

General Motors (dol 28) dol 28

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol dol 24 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 94 7 96

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 15.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/5
4 per cent 1960-70	113/2
5 per cent 1945-55	117/3

BANKS

Baroda	116/4
Bank of Hindusthan	35/4
Central	30/14
Imperial Bank F.P.	1552/8
Imperial Bank P.P	385
India Bank	142/4
Indian Overseas Bank	47/12
Reserve Bank	115/8
Union Bank	5/6

INSURANCE

Empire	695
Jupiter	13/6
New India	38/14
Oriental	4250
Vulcan	7/5

RAILWAYS

Ahm. Prantij	955
Central Provinces	101
Pachora Jamner	96/4
Tapti Valley	727/8

TEXTILES

Ambica	250
Arun	450
Arvin	1175
Asok	380
B. Dyeing	780
Buckingham and Carnatics	192/8
Century	232/8
Central India	212/8
Colaba	130
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	355
Elgin	212
Gokak	136/4
Indore	52/8
Jubilee	207/8
Kohinoor	250
Laxmi Cotton	460
Mysora	90
Marsden	108/12
Morarji	1100
New Great	182/8
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	320
Simplex	71/14
Swadeshi	176/4
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1170
Madhusudhan	200
Khatau	100
Hukumchand	190
Bhandari	90

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord.	1422/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	154/1
Tata Power Ord.	1350

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	141/4
Bombay Suburban	135
Bom. Tram.	123/7
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/14

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	260
Associated Cements	110/8
Belapur	141/4
Bombay Burma New	157/8
Bombay Burma Old	455
Bombay Steam	215
Bombay Telephone	90
Burma Corporation	5/7
Br. B. Petrol	2/11
Dalmia Cement	9
Indian Bleaching	123/12
Industrial Investment Tr.	40
Indian Radio Ord.	390
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	1/15
Indian Iron	21/12
Mysore Sugar	22/4
Port Canning	665
Premier Construction	59
Scindia Steam	17/3
Shivrajpur	31/8
Tata Oil	25
Tata Steel Ordy.	209
Tata Steel Defd.	885

PREFERENCE

7 per cent Andhra Valley	1500
7 per cent Bombay Tram (T.F.)	68/4
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr. 1st	102
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr. 2nd	94/4
7 per cent Tata Hydro	155
7 1/2 per cent Tata Power	1557/8
7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd	171

DEBENTURES

3 3/ per cent Andhra Valley	101/8
6 per cent Andhra Valley	108/12
4 per cent Bombay Telephone	52
7 per cent Sholapur	76/10
6 per cent Tata Hydro	108/12

JUTES

Birla Jute	12/14
Howrah	37
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	355
Kankanarah	280
Lawrence	300
Reliance	49

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 14.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c.	A 28
Amr. Forn Power Com.	3
Amr. Forn Power Gold D 5 p.c.	5
Amr. Forn Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	17
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	45
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	24
Int. Tel. and Tel.	8
American Tel and Tel	XD129 1/4
S... Life of Canada	430
Western Union Telg.	20 1/4
Canadian Pacific Rly.	5
New York Central Rly.	11 1/4
Pennsylvania Rly.	14 3/4
Southern Pacific Rly.	11
United S. Rubber	26
Giltette Safety 5 p.c. Pfd.	53
... Tobacco Co.,	69
...	41 3/4
... Pfd.	43 1/2
...	84
...	12
...	24
...	1/4

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 15

B I S N ss Gharinda of 3212 reg tons Captain L E Heath arrived from Calcutta via Coast Ports and Cochin with general cargo.

Scindia S N ss Jalavijaya of 2297 reg tons, Captain F De Chaumont arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Colombo and Calicut with rice, timber, and general cargo.

SAILED

Anglo Iranian Oil ss British Splendour of 4172 reg tons, Captain T Templeton sailed for Abadan in water ballast.

B I S N ss Barpeta of 1892 reg tons Captain J L Durkee sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

L Triestino ss Fusijama of 3907 reg tons, Captain L Mutesan sailed for Kobe via Colombo and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Tango Maru of 4238 reg tons, Captain I Fakase sailed for Kobe via Colombo and Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino ss Tergestea of 3708 reg tons, Captain L Alberti sailed for Trieste, Genoa and Marseilles via Aden with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 15-6-38.

S S Narkunda (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S S Bankura (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S S Circassia (Anchor Line) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi Marmagoa and Kathiawar Coast Ports and Port Sudan.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, June 15

1 Fusijama 3907 Colombo 15-6 L Triestino
2 City of Venice 5492 Karachi 22-6 K Nixon
3 Tango Maru 4238 Japan 15-6 N Y K
4 Goldenfels 4845 Karachi 18-6 L Edwards
5 Clan Graham 3511 Marmagoa 16-6 J Finlay
J Enl. British Chemist 4129 Abadan 17-6 Anglo I. Oil
7 Mattawin 4220 Port Said for orders 17-6 L Dreyfus
8 Tergestea 3708 Trieste 15-6 L Triestino
9 Firmosa 3338 Colombo 17-6 L Edwards
10 Queda 4760 N F N F M M
12 Durenda 4450 Karachi 17-6 M M
14 Caithness 3026 Liverpool 17-6 Graham
15 Sutherland 2953 Port Said (for orders) N F, L Dreyfus
16 Tosari 7029 Busra N F Volkart Bro.
17 Tegrea 3750 Durban 20-7 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Golconda 3203 Rangoon 18-6 M M
2 Howra 4896 N F N F M M
3 Barpeta 1892 P Gulf 15-6 M M
4 Vita 1955 Busra 16-6 M M
8 Mauly 3418 Madras 14-6 L Triestino
10/11 Takiwa Maru 4281 Karachi 17-6 N Y Kaisha
12/13 Gogra 3126 N F N F M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Gharinda 3212 Okha 16-6 M M
F Jalapalaka 2630 Madras 16-6 Scindia S N
K Rizwani 3306 N F N F T Morrison
M Varela 1926 N F N F M M
Q Saint Anthony 169 N F, N F, Indian Co-operative N Trading.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 18-6-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 16-6-38 P and O
Ranpura 23-6-38 P and O
Strathmore 30-6-38 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 17-6-38 Anchor Line
Clan Matheson 23-6-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Enggano 30-6-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 2-7-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Rinda 29-6-38 L Edwards

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 20-6-38 J Finlay

FROM NEW YORK

City of Bath 24-6-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 30-6-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Fusijama 13-6-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 28-6-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Yeifuku Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 29-6-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 30-6-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 25-6-38 P and O S N
China Maru 15-7-38 N Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 23-6-38 O S Kaisha

FROM JEDDAH

Ala 22-6-38 T Morrison

FROM BASRA

Bandra 16-6-38 M M
Vasna 18-6-38 M M
Perak 23-6-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Cathay 18-6-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 9-7-38 M M
Talamba 9-7-38 M M
Kenya 23-7-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

20-6-38 M M
a 26-6-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

22-6-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

23-6-38 L Edward
4-6-38 L Edwards

...ing Dates

...ONDON
...P and O S N
...P and O S N
...P and O S N
...and O S N
...ERPOOL
...38 K Nixon
...nor Line
...BURG
...Edwards
...YORK
...F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 29-6-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Bangalore 21-6-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 28-6-38 L Triestino
Himalaya Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Ranpura 23-6-38 P and O S N
Alipore 18-6-38 P and O S N
Tokiwa Maru 1-7-38 N Y Kaisha
Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
London Maru 26-6-38 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 16-6-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 30-6-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Vita 16-6-38 M M
Barpeta 15-6-38 M M
Bankura 22-6-38 M M
Varela 23-6-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 25-6-38 T Morrison

FOR MAURITIUS

Akbar 28-6-38 T Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 6-7-38 M M
Takliwa 22-6-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

Goalconda 17-6-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Goldenfels 18-6-38 L Edwards
Durenda 17-6-38 M M
Brauenfels 17-6-38 L Edwards
Tokiwa Maru 18-6-38 N Y Kaisha
City of Venice 22-6-38 K Nixon

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Goldenfels 13-6-38
S S Steel Trader 13-6-38
S S Chitral (boats) 13-6-38
S S Bhadravati 11-6-38
S S Irrawadi 11-6-38
S S Vita 11-6-38
S S Naldera (boats) 11-6-38
S S Masimpur 13-6-38
S S Parvati 13-6-38
S S Mauly 14-6-38

EXPORTS

S S Circassia for Liverpool: 25 bales hemp H K Kesharwalla;

For Marseilles: 249 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow: 25 bales hemp H K Kesharwalla.

For Manchester: 125 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 125 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Caithness for Manchester: 75 bs ctn twist waste M Chandulal.

For Liverpool: 500 bags gr nut cake meal M Bhuta

S S City of Venice for Liverpool: 48 bales raw wool The Anglo Siam Corporation.

For Dunkirk: 110 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products; 1100 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 220 bales cotton raw B Cursondas; 855 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton; 57 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Antwerp: 55 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

S S Goldenfels for Hamburg: 160 bags casein D Abraham; 50 bales cotton fly K J Thacker; 33 bales cotton fly R Pallanji; 4 pots palmarosa oil M Bhuta; 18 bales hemp raw J Kanji; 55 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan; 176 bales cotton raw N Rajaram; 115 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

S S Lica Maerk Agents Grahams Trading from Novokassisk: 24427 bags sulphate of ammonia.

S S Queda Agents M Mackenzie from Mombassa: 21395 bales cotton; 32 bags sea shells.

S S Vita Agents M Mackenzie from Busrah: 3468 bags wet dates; 143 bags dry dates; 77 bags sheep skins.

From Karachi: 2320 bags wheat; 693 bales cotton; 162 drums shelspra; 75 bags math grain; 100 bags grain chuni; 220 bags gram; 78 bags galvd iron and fittings.

From Seychelles: 650 bags copra.

S S Masimpur Agents Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co from Rangoon: 501017 galls motor spirit in bulk; 1466723 galls kerosene oil in bulk; 400 drmus water lily kerosene oil; 581 cases paraffin wax; 610 drums diesel oil; 66 cases candles; 100 cases mineral turpentine; 398 cases lubg grease; 2383 drums lubg oil.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, June 15.

August	51.00
September	51.20

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 15.

June	207.00
August	200.00
September	201.00
October	201.50

TWO MISHAPS IN CITY

Police Chief Takes Child To Hospital

Mr. W. G. Smith, Police Commissioner of Bombay, picked up a child, stated to have been knocked unconscious by a motor-cycle, and drove her to the G. T. Hospital on Wednesday. Sushila Joshi was walking with her father at about noon at Thakurdwar junction and she was knocked down by a motor-cycle and stated to have been entangled in the spokes of its wheels.

The Police Commissioner, it appears, was following the motor-cycle.

PEDESTRIAN KNOCKED DOWN

In the night at about 8.30 p.m., a pedestrian was knocked down by a motor-car, driven by Mr. J. N. Engineer Justice Engineer's son, opposite Government Printing Press, Charni Road.

Although the car was overturned and a little damaged, the driver and the three other occupants had a miraculous escape.

The car was being driven from Church Gate side towards Chowpatty.

The Maharbowrie Police are making enquiries in both the cases.

Trade And Local Buying In New York Cotton Market

PREMATURE INFLATION TALK AND EXTENSION OF LOAN PERIOD

Market Responds To Bullish News But Depends On Weather Developments

Bombay, June 15.

Prices on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points on Tuesday on local and trade buying.

The market was influenced by inflation talk which is premature and loan period is extended to July 1913.

The market shows ready response to bullish news but the future course entirely depends upon weather developments.

The wheat's advance sympathetically encourage the New York cotton market on Tuesday. Cotton traders' interest was centred on July with trade shorts and leading spot houses the best buyers, while longs were reluctant to sell owing to talk of possible tightness despite the fact that more cotton is being added to certified stocks.

The U. S. A. Mills consumption for May was 426,000 bales compared with 414,000 bales in the previous month and 669,000 bales in May 1937.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened steady but was inactive and declined moderately on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling but contracts proved scarce and prices rallied on trade and local buying. The market further advanced in sympathy with wheat and sterling. Finally inflationary talk appeared to support the market.

At the opening July was quoted 8.03 at a decline of 3 points and under scattered foreign selling prices declined to 8.02 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was steady improvement of 20 points from the lowest level and July was quoted 8.22 which was the highest level reached during the last hour. Prices reached 3 points from the highest level and closed at a net gain of 12 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 8.29 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise 11 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices gained 11 points at 8.36 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points at 4.31 for July. There was hedging and liquidation on more favourable weather and Bombay selling which was absorbed by professional support and trade calling. Later on there was straddle buying against. New York and trade calling otherwise business was professional. The market closed at a net decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 4.51d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton future market was quiet and under scattered selling Giza futures closed at a decline of 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 18 points at 6.54d. Uppers futures declined 4 points with spot cotton 14 points lower at 5.45d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

Under increased selling the Alexandria cotton futures market was easy and Sakels futures declined 11 to 17 points. Ashmouni futures registered sharp decline of 26 to 32 points.

TRADE DEMAND.

Hedging against outsiders has continued, and with no fresh incentive conditions have ruled extremely dull and uninteresting during the past week. With the "loan" cushion providing some support in New York differences with that market have narrowed still further and a fair amount of straddle buying orders have come to hand.

Garside cables that weather conditions during the three weeks ending May 13 were definitely favourable over the greater portion of the belt. These conditions have reduced the average crop lateness to about one week, with some sections of the eastern and north-central belts fully normal or well ahead. Latest weather reports show temperatures high in Texas, and some rain where it is needed.

BEARISH SITUATION.

The general situation remains bearish, and I doubt if even a major crop disaster would cause any advance unless the trade enters the market again. At the time of writing trade demand is almost negligible, and pessimistic reports are coming from Manchester daily.

With a further reduction in the Sakel basis and the withdrawal of cotton at the Sudan auctions. Giza have ruled steady, with a further slight hardening in the near positions. Uppers have suffered a poor trade, and extensive short selling in July Uppers against American has further narrowed the difference between these growths and caused a widening of the discount of July under new crop months.

There is nothing to warrant any improvement in the general situation, and I think prices will gradually move lower.—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest 2-54 p.m.)	8.22+16
N. Y. July Lowest (10-18 a.m.)	8.02—03
Liverpool July Highest	4.35—04
Liverpool July Lowest	4.31—03

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Market influenced by firmness in grain markets near months covering is the outstanding feature irregular market in prospect consumption report about as expected.

Cotton commission house buying on strength wheat spot houses good buyers July supply contracts limited selling mostly foreign.

Wheat Cables:—

Liverpool:—Wheat C.I.F. offer Liverpool Winnipeg Canadian 6/8 Chicago red winter No. 2 7/1 Plate 7/3 per central compare October Liverpool 5/9 stop purchases Liverpool against sales Chicago Winnipeg Plate took good transactions.

Chicago.—Wheat unless rust spreads expect large hedge selling shortly quality of receipts South West excellent.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market advanced on some fresh buying and mill price fixing.

New York.—Loan extended to July first 1939. Congress expected to adjourn on Thursday. Weevil emergence increasing. Market more receptive to bullish factors.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange service cabled us:

Weevil reported in numerous areas. Current weather favours weevil. Dryness and heat in coming month needed to control pest. Weekly weather forecast mixed. Domestic cloth sales better. Commodities firmer. Domestic business lower.

Cable received from Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bro:

Passage Relief bill expected to-night which construed bullishly; henceforth market largely dependent weather.

Their Liverpool agents cabled:

Advance in sympathy strength wheat. Offerings small.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

"Indefinite extension of Government cotton loan induced July shorts covering. Additional buying owing to weakness of dollar. Scarcity of contracts notwithstanding weather more favourable.'

'Advance due to inflation fear, believe prematures.'

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Generally fair, local thundershowers in Florida.

Central: Fair and warmer. In louisiana partly cloudy.

Western: Probably cloudy. Local thundershowers.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 14.

July	8.19+13
Octobe	8.20+12
December	8.24+12
January	8.24+12
March	8.31+14
May	8.33+12
Middling spot	8.29+13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, June 14.

July	8.31+11
October	8.20+12
December	8.34+09
Middling Spot	8.36+11
11 a.m. Ranges—	
July	8.04/8.04
October	8.05/8.05
December	8.09/8.09
Noon Call—	
July	8.04
October	8.05
December	8.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, June 14.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 14.

June	4.34—04
July	4.35—04
August	4.38—04
September	4.42—04
October	4.47—04
November	4.49—04
December	4.50—05
January	4.52—05
February	4.53—05
March	4.55—05
April	4.57—05
May	4.59—05
June	4.60—05
Middling Spot	4.51—09
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
May	4.52
October	4.45

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, June 14.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality	6 1/8

LONDON RUBBER
London, June 14.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers	5 15/16

Egyptian Cotton
Liverpool, June 14.

GIZA—	
Spot	6.54—18.
July	6.18+ 2.
October	6.32— 8.
November	6.32— 8.
January 1939	6.39— 8.
March	6.46— 8.
May	6.52— 8.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.45—14.
July	5.39— 2.
October	5.42— 4.
November	5.47— 4.
January 1939	5.52— 4.
March	5.57— 4.
May	5.61— 4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 15.

Following a rise of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 144/12 for Broach J/A. delivery and advance to Rs. 145/6 on active buying influenced by private cables stating that the House of Representatives have passed the spend and lend Bill with 212 millions. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 145/4. The tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 7 points and it opened 8 points up. There was some professional selling in the local market and Broach J/A declined to Rs. 144/4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G-			
Broach J/A 1938		144	8 0
Broach A/M 1939		162	12 0
Fine F. G.—			
Oomra July		131	4 0
Oomra D/J		142	4 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July		107	12 0
Bengal D/J		121	4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 15

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		114	111	108	105
Punjab		114	111	108	105
Rajputana		114	111	108	105
Oomra No. 3	138	135	132	129	
C P No. 1	151	148	145	142	
C P No. 2	143	140	137	134	
Broach No. 2		148	146	144	142
Punjab Amc		169	166	163	160
Surat		199	196	193	190
Rajpipla		191	188	185	182
Navsari		205	202	199	196

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 15.

Bengal Superfine	111/13
Bengal Fine	108/09
Bengal F.G.	106/07
C. P. 1	141/46
C. P. 2	136/37
Arvi	137/38
Amraoti	129/33
Ellichpur	135/36
Berar	129/33
Khandesh	119/23
Jalna/Sailu	121/26
Burwah/Sanavad	133/36
Khandwa	134/36
Harda/Khirkiya	135/36
Mathia	111/16
Malkapur	26/29
Broach	145/46
Punjab 4F.	161/69
Punjab 289F.	190/200
Sindh N.T.	175/80
Kampala	255/57
Jinja	243/45
Navsari	200/02

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 15

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales	3 days	This year	Last year
Khandesh	30	53,682	235,534
Central India	206	43,792	330,838
Barsi and Nagar	423	148,911	172,957
Hyderabad Gaorani		40,144	100,819
Berar	520	322,282	574,446
Central Provinces	357	78,708	113,651
Total Oomras	1,936	687,519	1,498,255
Dholera	1,018	122,228	143,233
N W Provinces		2,866	9,596
Rajputana	142	15,933	91,709
Sind Punjab	804	514,056	331,492
Broach	2	260,936	338,442
Coompta and Dharwar	688	48,964	61,051
Westerns Northerns	31	21,750	36,344
Cocoanada	4	23	153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2	3,406	14,651
American		177,711	12,853
Egyptian African and Sudan	222	445,226	362,820
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	4,849	3,301,789	2,900,748

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 9th June

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,530	263,890	430,491
Japan and China	3,927	582,465	1,313,585
Coast Ports	10	53,580	30,631
Up-country by Rail		307,499	222,845
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		21,171	46,366
Total	7,457	1,229,605	2,043,968

American Cotton Figures

London, June 15

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 14-6-38	7715000	6749000
Receipts yesterday 14-6-38	6000	3000
Exports to date 14-6-38	5621000	5489000
Stock at Ports 10-6-38	2584000	1282000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-6-38	2134000	1023000
Stock at Liverpool 10-6-38	1169000	909000
Visible Supply 10-6-38	6165000	3707000
Quantity in sight 10-6-38	13278000	12795000
Quantity out of sight 10-6-38	9934000	12349000

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, June 14.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.96.78
Paris	178.38
Berlin	12.31 1/4
Madrid	90.00 nominal
Montreal	5.02 5/8
Amsterdam	8.95 29/32
Brussels	29.24 1/4
Milan	94.35
Berne	21.66 1/4

LONDON SEEDS
London, June 14.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton June sellers	£12/2/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton June sellers	£12/1/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton June sellers	£12/10/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. c.i.f. ton June/July seliers	£11/2/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton June/July sellers	£11/3/9

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 15.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1 1/2d. to £7-0-8. London-Paris exchange rate was one point up at 178.38. Dollar-Stering cross rate was 4 97 3/8 London silver prices declined 3/16d. to 18 3/4d. while forward was lower by 1/4d. to 18 3/8d. There was little speculative selling and support was lacking. Later American trade bought 1/3d. over the fixed rate. New York silver was steady at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures advanced 110 points but later month declined 50 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.8 1/4. The local silver market was barely steady with a moderate demand but gold market was feverish and prices often advancing to Rs. 35/15 declined to Rs. 35/14 on realising. Gold prices are hardening on fears of change in exchange ratio and inflation talk in U.S.A., but we see no justification in these posibilities in the near future and the market being overbought think it advisable to secure profits on purchases with a view to rebuy on setbacks.

Later on there was increased selling and prices declined.

GOLD

Ready	35 12 0
Jeth delivery	35 12 6
Ashad delivery	35 13 0

SILVER

Ready	49 10 0
Jeth delivery	49 9 0
Ashad delivery	49 7 6

LONDON SILVER
London, June 14.

Spot	18 3/4
Forward	18 3/8

LONDON GOLD
London, June 14.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-8

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 14.

June	43.60+1.10
July	43.50+40
September	42.50—50

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 15

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£33-17-6
Standard copper 3 months	£34-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£39-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 35-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 40-8-0
Tone: Irregular.	

LONDON METALS

London, June 14.

Copper	£33 18 9
Spelter	£12 10 0
Lead	£13 6 3
Tin	£170 17 6

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, June 15

Slightly warmer. Scattered in Amarillo District, and Texas Gulf Coast. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says: Eastern Belt generally fair. All balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

LONDON GROUNDNUT AND CAKES

Groundnuts Aug	£10 6 3
Groundnuts Cakes Aug/Sept	£6 7 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 14

July	£10 5 0
August	£10 6 3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 15.

Groundnuts Aug.—	
Opening	28 14 0
Highest	29 6 0
Lowest	28 14 0
Closing	29 4 9
Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	29 15 0
Highest	30 4 0
Lowest	29 11 0
Closing	29 11 0
Cottonseeds Sept.—	
Opening	18 14 3
Highest	18 15 3
Lowest	18 13 0
Closing	18 14 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 14

July	76 3/4d.
October	69 1/4d.
December	68d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 14

July	dol 0.80 3/4
September	dol 0.81 1/8
December	dol 0.82 1/4

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 15

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 4 0
Shipment July Sept	5 2 0
Shipment Oct Dec	5 3 0
Kesar	12 10 0
Saraya	12 7 0
Java Spot	F 5.35

New York Sugar

New York, June 14

September	1.83
March	1.89
May	1.91

LONDON SUGAR

London, June 14.

August	5s. 2 1/4d.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, June 14.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	Unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels June sellers	33/3
Wheat South Australian parcels June sellers	32/3

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, June 15.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/3
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102 12
3 per cent (1963-65)	98/3
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	113/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/12
4 per cent 1937 Bonds	97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/9
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	107
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/3
TAX FREES.	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	117/12
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2
CORPORATION DEBENTURE	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0
5 per cent 1956 K P T	131/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98-4 for 30th June 1938 settlement. The business was very meagre.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 15.

B C RATES—	T T D D 1/5 23/32
LONDON—	
Bank's selling	T T D D 1/5 3/8
June-Dec.	
Bank's buying	T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying	D D 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying	3 months 1/5 29/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling	T T 272 5/8
Bank's buying	T T 270 1/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling	T T 1,308
Bank's buying	T T 1.338
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling	T T 79 1/8
Bank's buying	T T 78 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling	D D 65 7/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling	D D 65 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling	D D 85
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling	D D
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling	D D 157 1/2
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling	D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	4.97 5/8 14th instant.
Japan/London	1/2 1/64 15th instant.
Hongkong/London	1/2 15/16 15th instant.
Shanghai/London	0/8 1/4 15th instant.
Java/London	8.95 15th instant.
London/Paris	178.38 14th instant.
London/Belgium	29.24 1/4 14th instant.
London/Switzerland	21.66 1/4 14th instant.
London/Berlin	12.31 1/4 14th instant.
London/Stockholm	19.39 1/2 14th instant.
London/New York	4.96.78 14th instant.
London/Amsterdam	8.96 14th instant.
London/Italy	94.35 14th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Uncertain
Gold	£/-0-6 1/2 13th instant.
Gold	£7-0-8 14th instant.
Silver London Ready	18 15/16 13th instant.
Silver London Ready	18 3/4 14th instant.
Silver London Forward	18 5/8 13th instant.
Silver London Forward	18 3/8 14th instant.
Silver New York Ready	43 13th instant.
Silver New York Ready	43 14th instant.
London Discounts 3 months	5/8 per cent 13th instant.
London Discounts 3 months	5/8 per cent 14th instant.
London Discounts 6 months	5/8 per cent 13th instant.
London Discounts 6 months	5/8 per cent 14th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 per cent.
3 months	1 per cent.
6 months	1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—	Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 14.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan	113 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordy.	35

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay, June 15

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. June 105 August 104 October 104

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. June 117 August 115 October 115

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. June 157 August 154 October 154

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, June 14.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£78 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/4
Victory Bonds	£111 1/2
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£12
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
London Reg.	£87
National Bank of India	£38
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LINSEED OIL
London, June 14.

Linseed oil London per cwt naked June sellers	22/1 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt naked June/Aug. sellers	22/1 1/2

Pay In—July 11 Pay Out—July 13

Sensational Drop In Associated Cements

TATA STEEL SHARES REGISTER BIG DROP

Market Nervous And Confidence Impaired

BOMBAY: June 15.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was steady on inflationary talk despite Mr. Morgenthau's deprecatory statement and U. S. Steel and Anaconda Copper shares advanced Dol. 3/4. The latest cables state that the House of Representatives have passed the compromise Wage and Hour Bill and also the Spend and Lend Bill which now goes to the President for signature.

But the local market was not influenced on favourable foreign and International Cartel advices. As usual, the market became nervous on rumours of a drop of Rs. 10 in Cement prices. This was followed by active selling in Associated Cement shares which declined to Rs. 110 from the previous close of Rs. 116.

Thus a drop of Rs. 6 per share will result in a loss of about Rs. 40 lakhs to holders of Associated Cement shares in a day over and above losses of speculative holdings.

New Rules are coming in force on the local Stock Exchange by the end of the month and Sub-Brokers, who are commanding large speculative business is likely to decrease. This fear coupled with active Professional Bear selling resulted in a big drop in all speculative counters and Tata Steel shares suffered considerably.

There was extensive nervous selling alround and at one time the market looked like a big collapse, but active covering towards the close rallied prices from the extreme low levels.

The market is nervous and confidence is impaired. Enterprise is absent and Bear Operators are making successful attempts to depress the market.

It is said that some Banks were also selling and the market was full of baseless rumours. But Bulls have no courage since they have sustained huge losses. General sentiment is bearish. Cotton Mill shares were also depressed. The market is entirely at the mercy of Professional Bears.

At the opening one prominent Broker was a free seller of Associated Cement shares which opened at Rs. 115 and gradually declined to Rs. 109-8. At this level there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 112 and closed at Rs. 111.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 795 and declined to Rs. 770, when covering rallied prices to Rs. 780 and finally closed at Rs. 777. Century shares declined to Rs. 232 and Central Indias were marked down to Rs. 212. Kohinoor Mill shares opened at Rs. 256 and after declining to Rs. 247 improved to Rs. 251. Simplex declined to Rs. 71 and closed at Rs. 72, while Swadeshi Mills closed at Rs. 177.

Hydro-Electric shares in the absence of any important business fluctuated within a narrow range. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1.360 and after declining to Rs. 1,342 closed at Rs. 1,351.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 935 and advanced to Rs. 937, which was the highest level. Heavy selling appeared and prices declined to Rs. 880, where the market steadied with scattered covering, but again declined to Rs. 860 on renewed selling. Later short covering rallied prices to Rs. 885. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 219 and after declining to Rs. 206 closed at Rs. 208. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 475 and closed at Rs. 458-12.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 15.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	342 8
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25 y)	777 8
10 CENTURY (Rs. 8 y)	232 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 y)	212 8
100 COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	130 10
100 Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92 8
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310 0
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-4-6
10 Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	122 8
100 Gokak (Rs. 3 y)	137 8
1,000 Hindustan	1,620 0
100 Indore (nil)	56 4
100 Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	100 0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	251 4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	471 4
250 Madras United	35 0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	1,100 0
250 Model	39 0
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)	120 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	183 12
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230 0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	58 8
1,000 Sholapur (Rs 30 y)	1,910 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	72 0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	177 8
100 Swan (Rs. 4 y)	102 8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50 y)	1,172 8
1,000 Western (Rs. 40 y)	800 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116 0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	31 0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1552 8
125-500 Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	388 12
51-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	115 8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-7-0

CEMENTS.

100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	111 0

INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	702 8
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13 12
20 Mercantile	55 0
15-70 New India (Rs. 14)	39 0
200 Oriental	4,250 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 6

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	141 4
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1425 0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	13 0
50 BOM TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	123 9
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	136 4
10 Broach (As. 5)	10 6
100 Karachi (4)	215 10
100 Poona (4)	196 4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168 1
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 318 plus 3)	154 6
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1,351 4

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	955 0
100 C. Province	101 8
100 Dh Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	96 8
100 Mahora Bhon	99 1
100 Pachora Jamner	96 4
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100 12
500 Tapti Valley	728 12

MINING

9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	5 7

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 15.

Bombay Dyeing (795) 795 780 770 772 780 776 777

Century (238/2) 238 235 231 233 232

Central India (216/14) 217 216 213 215 210 212

Kohinoor (255) 256 248 250 247 250 251

New Great (188/12) 190 185 182 183

Simplex (73/12) 75 73 71 72

Swadeshi (181/4) 182 178 171 172

Associated Cement (116) 115 114/8 113 112 110/8 111 109/8 111/8 110 112 111

Andhra (1435) 1430.

Tata Hydro 154/1) 153 154/6

Tata Power (1361/4) 1360 1362 1357 1350 1342 1350 1351

Tram Ord. (124/6) 124/1 124/6

T. Steel Dfd. (925) 935 937 930 917 885 890 865 882 877 890 875 885 882 885

T. Steel Ord. (217/8) 219 217 214 211 212 210 211 206 208 207 209 207 208

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (171/12) 171/12 172

Bellapur (145) 145 142 143

B. Steam (223/12) 222 217 218 216

B. Burma (478/12) 475 467 460 463 457 461 457 458/12

2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2 0
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	21 12
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	31 12
30 TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 39-3-8)	885 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	208 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	262 8
100 BELAPUR SUGAR	143 2
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	855 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs 2)	216 4
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	458 12
50 D Conty (Rs. 8)	161 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2 11 6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (As. 2-8)	90
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	125 0
50 I. Invest Trust	39 8
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527 8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	390 0
1,000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	665 0
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	59 8
16 Scindia	17 3
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	25 4

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1500 9
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	57 8
5 p.c. Central India (T. F.)	545 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	102 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	155 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,550 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	212 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	703 12

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108 14
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 0
7 p.c. Sholapur	76 12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12

(Latest Dividend in and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1938

Jawahar Answers Jinnah's 14 Points

Problem Of Communal Unity Discussed

Pt. Nehru Pleads With League Chief To Clarify Points Of Difference

BOMBAY, June 11.

The following is the full text of the correspondence that has passed between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, prior to the recent communal unity talks between the Congress and the Muslim League:—

JAWAHAR'S LETTER

Copy of letter from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, dated Lucknow, January 18 1938:—

Dear Mr. Jinnah.

'I have read the statement you issued recently to the Press, with care. I am afraid we approach the question from differing view points and I feel that your approach is not very helpful. But I entirely agree with you that an argument carried on through the medium of the Press is not desirable. Indeed, I had decided not to issue Press statements on the subject, but after your Calcutta speech, in which you mentioned my name and issued some kind of a 'challenge' to me, I felt that a public statement was unavoidable. Hence my statement, in which I tried to avoid unnecessary controversy

YOUR STATEMENT DOESN'T HELP

"You know perhaps that for some months past I have been in correspondence with Nawab Ismail Khan on this subject and I have been anxious to find out what the points of difference and agreement were. I am afraid I do not know this yet and your last statement does not help. I would feel grateful to you if you could kindly throw some light on this and let me know what exactly are the points in dispute which require consideration. I think this will help us all and lead to an avoidance of needless controversy. We can then come to grips with the subject. As I have said in my last statement, we are eager to do everything in our power to put an end to every misapprehension and to endeavour to solve every problem that comes in the way of our developing our public life along right lines and promoting the unity and progress of the Indian people.

I am leaving for Lahore to-day. From there I go to the Frontier Province and return to Allahabad in about ten days' time. Kindly address your reply to Allahabad.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

JINNAH'S REPLY

Letter from Mr. Jinnah to Pandit Nehru dated Bombay, 25th January, 1938:—

Dear Pandit Jawaharlal.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th January, 1938.

I must say that it is very difficult for me to understand it. I fail to see what you are driving at. It does not suggest any useful proposal of a concrete character, besides re-approaching me and informing me that "we approach the question from differing viewpoints", and you further say "I feel that your approach is not very helpful". You further refer to my Calcutta speech and say, "in which you mentioned my name and issued some kind of a 'challenge' to me. I felt that a public statement was unavoidable and hence my statement". But you do not even now give me the purport of my speech, and what was the 'challenge' which compelled you to say what you did in your statement which you considered unavoidable.

I know nothing about your being in correspondence with Nawab Ismail Khan referred to in your letter.

EQUALLY UNDESIRABLE.

Finally I note your request that I should let you know "what exactly are the points in dispute which require consideration." I am glad that you agree with me that the arguments carried on through the medium of the Press are not desirable. But do you now think that this matter can be discussed, much less solved, by and through correspondence? I am afraid that is equally undesirable.

I may state for your information that I received a letter from Mr. Gandhi, dated the 19th October, 1937, and I replied to him on the 5th November, 1937, and I am still waiting to hear from him.

I reciprocate the sentiments expressed in the last but one paragraph of your letter at the end of it.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.

JAWHAR'S REJOINDER

Copy of letter from Pandit Nehru to Mr. Jinnah dated Wardha, February 4, 1938:—

Dear Mr. Jinnah,

Your letter of the 25th January reached Allahabad on February 1st after I had left. It has been forwarded to me here and reached me yesterday.

I am sorry that my previous letter was difficult to understand. My purpose in writing it was, as I stated, to find out what our points of difference and agreement were. Presumably there are points of difference as you have repeatedly criticised the Congress policy and practice. If these points of difference are noted down and our attention drawn to them, it would make their consideration easier. It is possible that some of them may be due to misapprehension, and this misapprehension might be removed; it is equally possible that some are more fundamental and then we could try to find a way out or, at any rate, know exactly how and where we stand. When there is a conflict of opinion, a clarification of the opposing opinions is an essential preliminary to their consideration

CAUSES OF MISAPPREHENSION.

I might mention some relatively minor matters which have apparently led to misapprehension. In one of your speeches you are referred to being told by some one that a cheque for rupees five lakhs was recently given to the Congress. I am not aware of this and presumably I ought to know. Indeed, to my knowledge, no one has given even a cheque for Rs. 5,000 to the Congress for a considerable time.

In the same, or possibly another, speech you referred to the non-co-operation days and stated that while the Aligarh University was forced to close down and many non-co-operated from it, not a single student non-co-operated from the Benares University. As a matter of fact, a very large number of students did in fact non-co-operate from the Benares University. As a result of this a non-official University, the Kashi Vidyapith, was established in Benares, as also the Gandhi Ashram. Both these still exist. In the same way the Jamia Millia came into existence in Aligarh and this now flourishes in Delhi.

HINDI-HINDUSTANI.

You have referred in your speeches to the Congress imposing Sindhi-(sic)-Hindustani and trying to crush Urdu. I presume you were misinformed for I am not aware of any attempt on the part of the Congress to injure Urdu. Some time back I wrote an essay on "The Question of Language" which represents, I believe, the Congress viewpoint. It was approved by Mr. Gandhi and by many people unconnected with the Congress and interested in the advancement of Urdu, including Maulvi Abdul Huq, Secretary, Anjuman-e-Taraqui-e-Urdu of Hyderabad. I do not know if you have come across this essay. In any event, I am asking my office in Allahabad to send you a copy. If you disagree with the argument or conclusions of this essay, I shall be grateful to have your criticisms.

I might mention that the Congress Ministry in Madras is endeavouring to introduce the study of Hindustani in the State schools in the province. They are having primers and text-books prepared especially for the purpose by the Jamia Millia. These primers etc. are to be in two scripts—Devanagri and Urdu—but in identical language, the students having the option of script.

REAL QUESTIONS AT ISSUE.

I mention these instances to show how misapprehensions arise. But the real questions at issue are more important and it is in regard to these that clarification is necessary. I presume you are acquainted with the Congress resolutions and statements on minority and fundamental rights and regarding communal questions. If you wish it, I can have these sent to you. Many of these were collected together in a comprehensive resolution passed by the Working Committee in Calcutta towards the end of October, 1937. About the Communal Award the Congress position has been repeatedly made clear

The Congress policy as laid down in these resolutions may be incomplete or wrong. If so, we shall gladly consider suggestions to complete it or rectify it. Personally, I do not see what more can be done by the Congress regarding religious and cultural matters As for political (communal) questions, the Communal Award, unsatisfactory as it is, holds the field for the present and till such time as it may be altered by mutual agreement of the parties concerned

PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES

In considering wider political questions, the Congress has adhered to certain principles and policies for a number of years, though minor variations have taken place from time to time. Our present policy in the legislatures and outside was defined by a comprehensive resolution passed by the Working Committee at Wardha last year. I was very glad to find from Nawab Ismail Khan and Choudhury Khaliquazzaman that the U. P. Muslim League, or the U. P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board, accepted this programme. This included our objective of independence, our demand for a Constituent Assembly, our general attitude to the Constitution Act and the Federation and our methods of work inside and outside the legislature. It referred also to our agrarian and labour programmes. Thus, there appeared to be a very large measure of agreement between us not only in regard to fundamentals, but even regarding many details

DISTRESSED AND SURPRISED

In view of this agreement it distressed and surprised me to find that there was so much conflict. I have tried, therefore, to find out what this conflicts is about. I do not see how I can make any proposal, concrete or vague, when I do not know what the points in issue are. It is true that in reading your speeches I have come across various statements to the effect that the Congress is trying to establish Hindu Raj. I am unaware of how this is being done or who is doing it. If any Congress Ministries or the Congress organisation have made mistakes, these should be pointed to us.

THAT CALCUTTA SPEECH

A report of your Calcutta speech appeared in the newspapers at the time, and is no doubt available to you and for me to give you a purport of it seemed hardly necessary. In this you state that you are fighting the Congress, that you are fighting the Congress leadership which is misleading the Hindus. Further you have said that you want to bring the Congress High Command to its senses. May I suggest that those who are privileged to advise or lead the Congress have no desire to fight any body except British Imperialism? In any event, if we mislead or misbehave, we have a right to enquire from our critics where and how we have done so.

Further in your Calcutta speech you said: "I have long long ago, months ago now, thrown out a challenge to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and I throw out a challenge now—let him come and sit with us and let us formulate a constructive programme which will give immediate relief to the poor." It was to this 'challenge' that I referred in my last letter. I do not remember on which previous occasion you have issued a similar challenge to me.

CLARIFICATION NEEDED

It is always helpful to discuss matters and problems face to face and, as I have said previously, we are always glad to do so. A short while ago you met Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, one of our most respected leaders, than who there is no one better fitted to explain the Congress viewpoint in regard to the minorities problem or any other matter. Whenever necessity arises

(Continued on Page 9)

After Mysore, It Is Hyderabad's Turn Now!

Nizam's Govt: Serve Notice On Mr. Nariman Not To Enter State

Back Bay Hero To Protest Against Denial Of Fundamental Right Of Defence

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HYDERABAD (Deccan): June 14.

When the over-enthusiastic Congress-minded population of Hyderabad made rather an indiscreet and premature noise about Mr. K. F. Nariman's impending visit and even announced public meetings and receptions in anticipation, it was feared that it would unnerve the already panicky State authorities and, perhaps, his entry may be banned.

It seems that a Hyderabad State Police Officer was awaiting the return of Mr. Nariman from the Malabar tour; immediately on his return, the following polite letter was delivered to him:—

"I am directed to inform you that H. E. H.'s Government have heard that you propose to visit Hyderabad in the near future. If so, I am instructed to let you know that in view of the complications and disturbances of the peace which ensued after your recent visit to Mysore, the Government of Hyderabad regret that they are not prepared to allow you to enter the State whether in your professional capacity or otherwise."

It seems that the Mysore happenings have scared these State authorities and having become wiser, they adopt the advice contained in the maxim "Prevention is better than cure."

Mr. Nariman is addressing a strong protest against this uncalled for unjudicious and arbitrary ban.

In serious cases, involving capital punishment to deny the accused the right of selecting their own Counsel is tantamount to denial of justice. This interference of the Executive is all the more outrageous because on an application to the High Court of the State, it is stated that special permission was given to Mr. Nariman to appear in the case. In spite of that judicial order, the Executive has thought fit to deprive the accused of a fundamental right to defend.

It is further authoritatively stated that even before the commencement of the trial the Nizam has already issued a 'Firman' to the Tribunal to deal with the alleged miscreants severely; that amazing interference with the Judiciary is enough to shake the confidence of the public and added to that, this needless obstruction in the way of defence particularly for the party that apprehends persecution and victimisation is bound to reduce the supposed trial to a farce.

Orissa Govt. Must Resign

Resolutions Passed At Tangi Kisan Conference

CUTTACK, June 15.

That the Congress Ministry of Orissa should resign in case assent is not given to the Tenancy legislations passed in the Orissa Assembly, was the demand embodied in a resolution passed by the Tangi Thana Kisan Conference held here yesterday under the presidency of Mrs. Malati Choudhury, a Kisan leader.

The Conference expressed deep resentment at the action of the Governor of Orissa in referring the Madras Estates Land Amendment Bill to the Governor-General, and assured its unflinching support to the Congress Ministry in all possible ways to force the Government to accede to this demand.

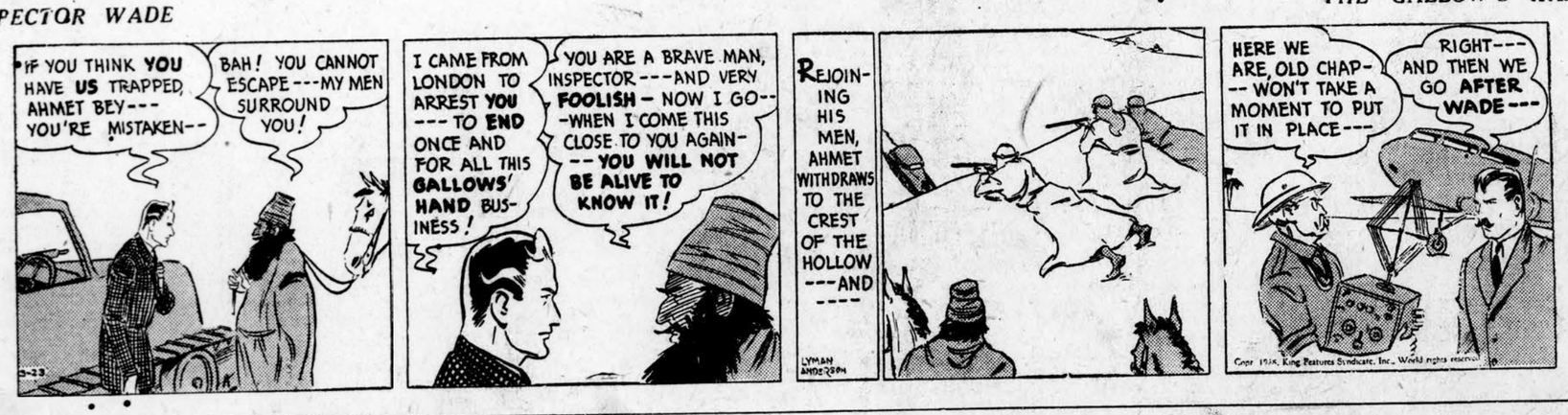
The Conference further passed a resolution on the minimum demands of the peasants, and the people were asked to enrol themselves as members of the Congress and the Kisan Sabha in large numbers.

Mrs. Malati Choudhury, President, in the course of her speech, narrated the growth of the Kisan movement in the Province and its achievements during the period of three years. She criticised the action of the Zamindars to put down the organisation, and urged upon the Kisans the immediate need of organising and consolidating their forces in order to stand all oppressions.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE GALLOW'S HAND


IF YOU THINK YOU HAVE US TRAPPED, AHMET BEY--- YOU'RE MISTAKEN--
BAH! YOU CANNOT ESCAPE---MY MEN SURROUND YOU!
I CAME FROM LONDON TO ARREST YOU ---TO END ONCE AND FOR ALL THIS GALLOWS' HAND BUSINESS!
YOU ARE A BRAVE MAN, INSPECTOR---AND VERY FOOLISH - NOW I GO---WHEN I COME THIS CLOSE TO YOU AGAIN---YOU WILL NOT BE ALIVE TO KNOW IT!
REJOINING HIS MEN, AHMET WITHDRAWS TO THE CREST OF THE HOLLOW ---AND ----
HERE WE ARE, OLD CHAP--- WON'T TAKE A MOMENT TO PUT IT IN PLACE---
RIGHT--- AND THEN WE GO AFTER WADE---
LYMAN ANDERSON
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RAJEN BABU WANTS REST

Tenders Resignation From Committees He Is Connected With

PATNA, June 14.

The "Indian Nation" understands that Dr. Rajendra Prasad has resigned from the various committees of which he was the Chairman, on ground of ill-health. These are the Labour Enquiry Committee, the Education Reorganisation Committee, etc.

It is learnt that the Government have not accepted his resignation and requested him to withdraw it.—United Press.

Their Majesties the King and Queen and other members of the Royal family with several guests from Windsor Castle will drive to the opening of the race meeting.

Edited by R. K. PRABHU (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.